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Korean Affairs Report

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13 September 1984

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER KOREAN-AFFAIRS

Dailies Hit U.S. Deployment of Explosives in South (KCNA, 29 Aug 84).....	1
Pipe Bombs	
PYONGYANG SINMUN Comments	
MINJU CHOSON Comments	
Clandestine Radio on KAL Incident (Voice of the RPR, 29 Aug 84).....	3
U.S. 'Espionage Operations'	
Foreign Media Reports	
RPR Japan Mission Issues Statement on Chon Visit (Voice of the RPR, 23 Aug 84).....	5
Reportage on Chon Tu-hwan's Japan Visit (KCNA, various dates).....	7
'Not Qualified' To Deal With Japan	
Koreans in Japan Oppose Trip	
JSP Paper Criticism	
Chon's Tour Labeled 'Treacherous'	
S. Korean People's Opposition	
Japan Public Groups' Opposition	
NODONG SINMUN Ridicule	
Japan LDP Official Remarks	
Japanese Organizations' Opposition	
Japan's Apology to Chon	
Suppressing of Overseas Koreans	
Student Demonstration	
Japanese Security	
Korea-Japan Group Denunciation	
JSP SOHYO Joint Meeting	

Meetings in Tokyo Oppose Visit Japanese Groups Appeals Trip MINJOK SIBO Comments Japanese Democratic Union of Literature	
Foreign Groups Support Korean Tripartite Talks (KCNA, various dates).....	22
Call for Reunification Solidarity Message U.S. War Provocations Moves Call for Response to Tripartite Talks Japan Group Notes Nuclear War Maneuvers	
Chon's Remarks at Press Conference 'Flayed' (KCNA, 25 Aug 84).....	26
Chon's 'Cooperation' Denounced 'Deceptive Jargon' of Chon	
Anniversary of RPR Founding Observed (KCNA, 25, 26 Aug 84).....	30
Dailies Dedicate Articles Kim Il-song Receives Letter Letter of Appeal to South	
KCNA 'Hits' Feverish War Exercises in South (KCNA, 24, 25 Aug 84).....	34
River-Crossing Operation Air Force Exercises	
Daily Denounces South Korea-Japan 'Hotline' (KCNA, 26 Aug 84).....	35
Japanese Union Official Denounces Chon Trip (KCNA, 27 Aug 84).....	36
Olympic Head Sends Letter to South on Sports Talks (KCNA, 27 Aug 84).....	37
KCNA Version of DPRK Daily on UNC Report (KCNA, 27 Aug 84).....	39
Briefs	
Japanese for Political Prisoners Release	41
Crackdown on Dissidents Group	41

Kim Tae-Chung Book Confiscated	41
Chon's 'Campus Suppression'	42
Antinuclear Conferences	42
Modern Weapons Deployment 'Scored'	42
Japan-Resident Korean Imprisonment	42
'Crime Prevention' Emergency Duty	43
Repressive Steps Against Students	43
Explosion at Japanese Emperor's Villa	43
1988 Olympic Venue Criticized	43
Chon's Visit Opposed	44
Chemical War Exercise Flayed	44
CHONGNYON Members to Visit ROK	44

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

General Election Date To Be Set Next Month (THE KOREA HERALD, 28 Aug 84).....	45
Aftereffects of Chong Scandal Discussed (Ik-Woung Whang; HANGUK ILBO, 1 Jul 84).....	47
Minister Says Campus Violence Intolerable (YONHAP, 29 Aug 84).....	52
Briefs	
DKP Head on Assembly Election	53
Private-Level Olympics Diplomacy	53
'Guided Student Suspension'	54
443 Student Demonstrations Held	54

ECONOMY

Seoul City Plans Additional Budget for 1984 (THE KOREA HERALD, 26 Aug 84).....	55
Foreign Investment in Stock Market Considered for 1986 (YONHAP, 28 Aug 84).....	56
YONHAP Reports Government's Energy Saving Plan (YONHAP, 29 Aug 84).....	58
Briefs	
Domestic Light Plane Tested	59

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Progress of Compensation for KAL Victims (YONHAP, 30 Aug 84).....	60
Gallup Poll Findings on the Flag, National Anthem, National Flower (Kim Sung-ung; HANGUK ILBO, 25 Mar 84).....	61

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Investment in Semiconductor Industries by Major Companies Reported (HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 17 Jul 84).....	68
---	----

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Significance of Chon's Visit to Japan Analyzed (CHOSON ILBO, 8 Jul 84).....	72
SLOOC President Comments on 1988 Seoul Olympics (YONHAP, 28 Aug 84; THE KOREA HERALD, 29 Aug 84).....	77
'Very Optimistic' About Prospects Further on President's Talk	
'News Analysis' on Chon's Upcoming Japan Trip (Kim Chang-hoe; YONHAP, 27 Aug 84).....	81
YONHAP Views ROK-Japan Pending Issues (Kim Song-su; YONHAP, 29 Aug 84).....	84
Korean-Born Czechoslovak To Visit Seoul (YONHAP, 30 Aug 84).....	87
Briefs	
Economic Ties With Japan	89
Outgoing Bangladesh Envoy	89
French Prime Minister's Visit Postponed	89
Gabonese President To Visit	90
Students To Visit Japan	90
ROK Support for Namibia	90

FOREIGN TRADE

Feasibility Study To Be Made in W. Australia (YONHAP, 30 Aug 84).....	91
Briefs	
Joint Venture With Indonesia	92
Technician Training in Europe	92
Construction Delegation to L. America	92

Firm in Sudan	93
RQK-Australia Trade Ties	93
New Zealand Trade Minister	93

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Daily on Reagan's Renomination (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 25 Aug 84).....	94
---	----

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Daily Emphasizes Strengthened Party Leadership (KCNA, 28 Aug 84).....	96
--	----

ECONOMY

KCNA Carries Review of 27 Aug NODONG SINMUN (KCNA, 27 Aug 84).....	98
---	----

KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILY Flays Anti-DPRK Campaign in Japan (KCNA, 23 Aug 84).....	100
---	-----

Briefs

Romanian President Greeted	101
CHONGNYON Flays Japanese Restriction	101
Anti-CHONGNYON Acts Protested	101

FOREIGN RELATIONS

World Praises Three Revolutions Successes (KCNA, 24 Aug 84).....	103
Kim Chong-il Receives Letter From Foreign Sailors (KCNA, 23 Aug 84).....	105
Dailies Welcome Cameroonian Parliament Delegation (KCNA, 24 Aug 84).....	106
Various Groups Arrive, Depart (KCNA, 25 Aug 84).....	108
Kim Il-song Receives Message From Equatorial Guinean President (KCNA, 25 Aug 84).....	109

Meeting Welcomes Third World Journalists (KCNA, 26 Aug 84).....	110
Kim Il-song Sends Reply Messages to Foreign Leaders (KCNA, 27 Aug 84).....	112
Foreigners Praise Kim Il-song Leadership (KCNA, 28 Aug 84).....	114
Kim Il-song Thanked by Maltese Prime Minister (KCNA, 28 Aug 84).....	115
Kim Chong-il Receives Letters From Panamanian Sailors (KCNA, 28 Aug 84).....	116
Foreign Media Feature DPRK (KCNA, 29 Aug 84).....	117
Lecture on Kim Chong-il's Work Held in Somalia (KCNA, 29 Aug 84).....	119
Briefs	
Foreign Papers on DPRK Development	120
Kim Yong-nam Receives Letters	120
Messages on Anti-U.S. Month	121
Writers Back	121
Kim Yu-sun Returns Home	121
Pak Song-chol Concludes Tanzania Visit	121
Group Returns From India, Nepal	122
SPA Chairman Greeted Ecuadorian Counterpart	122
Kim Il-song Thanked by Kaunda	122
Mintoff Inspects Lockgate	122

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILIES HIT U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF EXPLOSIVES IN SOUTH

Pipe Bombs

SK290426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--We bitterly condemn the U.S. imperialists' scheme to bury newly developed pipes loaded with liquid explosives in South Korea, stigmatizing it as a grave act for increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula and Asia and start a new war, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The author of the commentary says:

With their plan to deploy this new device in West Germany bumped into opposition not only in the European socialist countries but even in the NATO nations as "a dangerous conception," the U.S. imperialists are now going to bury them in South Korea first.

Pointing out that they have already deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and plan to ship there over 180 kinds of new equipment in two or three years to come, the commentary says:

It is not for an exhibition of those explosive pipes for curious people that the U.S. imperialists intend to bring them into South Korea which has already been turned into a show window of modern mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms.

They are developing new weapons and hastening war preparations when we proposed three-way talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and are bending efforts for its realization. Such act can never be pardoned.

PYONGYANG SINMUN Comments

SK291558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)-- The U.S. Defense Department said it was "examining" a plan to test and deploy pipes loaded with liquid explosives, a new-type destruction weapon, in South Korea.

Commenting on this, PYONGYANG SINMUN today says:

This shows that the U.S. imperialists have gone to extremes in their war adventures and the tensions on the Korean peninsula have reached the brink of war which may break out any moment.

The commentary further says:

The South Korean puppets not only supported the U.S. imperialists in shipping notorious neutron bombs rejected in all other areas of the world into South Korea, but also willingly offer South Korea as a nuclear base and powder keg of the U.S. imperialists in the literal sense of the word.

Now they support the U.S. imperialists' plan to test and deploy the "pipes loaded with liquid explosives" in South Korea, thereby fully revealing their ugly color.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets can never be tolerated.

MINJU CHOSON Comments

SK291610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The scheme to introduce weapons of new types into South Korea is an unpardonable criminal act not only wrecking peace in Korea and barring her peaceful reunification but also menacing world peace and security, says MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary denouncing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to bury pipes loaded with liquid explosives called "pipelines", a newly developed weapon, in the areas south of the military demarcation line.

The paper says:

The U.S. imperialists' plan to deploy this new device in South Korea vividly shows to what adventurous extent they have gone in their arms buildup to start another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have already deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and all kinds of missiles and planes capable of nuclear delivery and other weapons of latest types. Recently they shipped most barbarous neutron weapons into the boundary of South Korea.

Their scheme to bury even explosive pipes in the areas south of the MDL is a very perilous move.

Not without reason did foreign press say that "the deployment of this weapons in the areas along the military demarcation line of Korea would increase tensions on the Korean peninsula further still."

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON KAL INCIDENT

U.S. 'Espionage Operations'

SK300904 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
29 Aug 84

[Text] The disclosure of the fact that in the incident involving a Korean Airlines passenger plane the plane was used for U.S. espionage operations has aroused a great feeling in various social circles. A certain Yi, an employee of Korean Airlines, said that the Korean Airlines passenger plane was victimized by the United States. He then said: When the incident occurred, I sensed that a U.S. intelligence agency had caused this incident in a premeditated manner in collusion with Chon Tu-hwan and with the Agency for National Security Planning. Without being forced by someone in a premeditated manner, the Korean Airlines passenger plane could not have been off course. It is said that the plane was shot down while vicariously flying on the course of U.S. reconnaissance RC-135 planes to examine Soviet missile launching sites. I cannot suppress resentment. I once again feel grief over my destiny as a person in a colonial, tributary country.

He said that those who were involved in the Korean Airlines incident should be dragged to the court of history.

A certain Chong, a student at Seoul University, said that the Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately disclose the truth of the Korean Airlines incident to the people. He then said: The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring has brazenly used the Korean Airlines incident for an anti-Soviet and anti-North campaign. We cannot live with them under the same sky. The crimes of U.S. imperialists, who used a civilian plane in espionage operations, and of the Chon Tu-hwan, which sacrificed lives of hundreds of people, can never be pardoned. He said that Chon Tu-hwan and his ring should disclose the truth of the public and should be tried by the people.

Foreign Media Reports

SK300948 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
29 Aug 84

[Text] According to foreign reports, the disclosure of the fact that a Korean Airlines passenger plane, which was shot down after infiltrating

into the sky over Soviet territory, was on a U.S. espionage mission has aroused great feelings in the international community.

A documentary film on the incident involving the Korean airliner has been produced in West Germany. Having solicited opinions from aviation specialists and from members of U.S. intelligence agencies, including the military radio intelligence agency of the U.S. CIA, this film proved that the Korean airliner played a role in the joint operations of various U.S. intelligence means, such as a satellite meteorological intelligence system, an RC-135 plane and U.S. Navy warships.

The film noted remarks made by (Hainu Chejaru), an employee of a West German aviation company who is versed in international air routes, and by a (Bernard), a former member of ANS, the military intelligence agency of [words indistinct]. The former said that there could have been no mistake during the flight. The latter said that the Korean airliner deliberately infiltrated the sky over Soviet territory to perform an espionage mission assigned by the U.S. Administration.

Foreign newspapers have alluded to the aim of the Korean airliner in infiltrating the sky over Soviet territory. The British daily DAILY TELEGRAPH said that it had collected lots of materials revealing that, during his investigation of the incident, (Keitol), a former high-ranking official of the U.S. Department of State, admitted that the Korean airliner performed an espionage mission in Soviet territory. The West German daily (UNSERE ZEIT) said that, according to the testimony by (Bermanrd), the aim of the Korean airliner was to collect information on the Soviet air defense system--to perform a task [word indistinct] by the U.S. Administration.

CSO:4110/149

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR JAPAN MISSION ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHON VISIT

SK250947 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
23 Aug 84

['Test' of statement issued by RPR mission in Japan on 17 August opposing Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan--read by announcer]

[Text] Statement of the RPR mission in Japan: On 10 August, the RPR Central Committee issued a statement opposing and denouncing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan slated for the beginning of September. This fully reflects the opinions and feelings of the South Korean masses.

At present in South Korea, despite the Chon Tu-hwan group's brutal suppression, the masses of various walks of life, including the youths, students, democratic figures, religious people, and families of political prisoners, are resolutely struggling against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, shouting such slogans as "We oppose the nation-selling diplomacy" and "We oppose the treacherous visit to Japan."

Despite the strong opposition of public opinion at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a military fascist and an out-and-out nation-seller--is trying to push ahead with his visit to Japan. This is an intolerable challenge to the South Korean masses aspiring for peace, democracy, and the fatherland's independent reunification and is a mockery to the South Korean and Japanese masses who desire genuine friendly relations.

The RPR mission in Japan resolutely denounces and rejects traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan in the name of the South Korean masses. The Japanese imperialists have never made an apology for their 36-year-long bloody colonial rule over our nation. Also, since the conclusion of the South Korea-Japan treaty, they have consistently pursued their neo-colonialist scheme of reinvasion against South Korea in various fields--political, economic, military, and cultural--under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

This notwithstanding, nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan is clamoring that he will establish new South Korea-Japanese relations by liquidating the unfortunate past during his visit to Japan. He is also clamoring that he will

codify in the joint statement that the security of South Korea is essential for the security of Japan. This means flinging the door open to the Japanese militarists for their reinvasion of South Korea, not confined to forgetting the crime-woven history of the Japanese imperialists against our nation and justifying the Japan's reinvasion scheme since the conclusion of the South Korea-Japan Treaty. Furthermore, this revealed the inner thoughts of the nation-seller to offer the Korean peninsula and the Korean nation on the altar of a war of aggression by aggravating tension and increasing the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula through the completion of a triangular military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan.

Today, if one is to genuinely remove tension from the Korean peninsula and to provide a precondition for peaceful reunification, one should respond to the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan is, finally, a war junket against the country and the people for the benefit of his secure grip on power. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, which runs contrary to the opinions of the South Korean masses who have risen up in the cause for the independent, democratic society and for reunification, upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence, and which tramples upon the interests of the entire nation, ought [mattanghui] to be checked.

We strongly call on the Japanese authorities to immediately withdraw the invitation for Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan which would ignite anew the South Korean masses' anti-Japanese struggle. The patriotic masses of various strata in South Korea, who desire independence, democracy, and reunification, will further intensify their struggle to check and frustrate traitor Chon Tu-hwan's nation-selling junket.

[Signed] 17 August 1984; RPR mission in Japan.

CSO: 4110/149

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON CHON TU-HWAN'S JAPAN VISIT

'Not Qualified' To Deal With Japan

SK230831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact the Japanese emperor would "apologize" for the past colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea, stresses that problem of liquidating the consequences of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea can be solved only by the representative of the Korean people with the Japanese authorities.

Noting that the South Korean puppets, advertising as if the Japanese emperor's "apology" would have an "important meaning" in the development of relations between South Korea and Japan, are claiming that the "unhappy past" of the Japanese colonial rule would be "liquidated" and a "new era" be ushered in in South Korea and Japan and a "new milestone be made in the relations of equal companies" between them, the author of the commentary says:

This is a crafty trick to veil the crimes of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea and justify Japan's reinvasion of South Korea with empty talk.

The South Korean puppets are not qualified to deal with problems related to the national interests of the Japanese and Korean peoples.

As for the Japanese emperor whom Chon Tu-hwan the puppet will meet, he is a being without power and is not entitled to "apologize" for the past colonial rule.

His "apology" going beyond the scope of state affairs stipulated in the present constitution of Japan is a stretch of authority and is totally meaningless.

Such "apology" is useless no matter how many times it is made and Japan has no intention to "apologize" for the colonial rule or liquidate its consequences.

If Japan truly wants to liquidate the consequences of its colonial rule, it must frankly admit its crimes against our people in the past, stop forging and distorting history, send back to the Korean people and compensate for

the property it shipped away from Korea, renounce its hostile policy towards us, discontinue supporting the South Korean fascist dictators denounced and rejected by the people and refrain from committing acts endangering peace in Korea and barring her peaceful reunification.

As for the establishment of "new relations" between South Korea and Japan the South Korean dictator is seeking, it is nothing but new master-servant relations, relations of subjugation for more tightly placing South Korea under the political, economic and military domination of the United States and Japan.

The Japan visit of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is a tour of war and split for strengthening fusion with the Japanese reactionaries to hasten the formation of a tripartite military alliance, inducing more Japanese monopoly capital to step up the militarization of the South Korean economy and freezing the national split and realizing his long-term office in reliance upon Japan. As for "relations of equal companions" with Japan vaunted by the puppets, it is too clear that there can be no "equal relations" between South Korea and Japan because the former is dependent more and more upon the latter's capital, loans and military power.

The Japan visit of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet aimed at expanding and strengthening in all fields subordinating fusion with Japan under the camouflaged slogan of "new era" will open up a wider road for Japan to stage a comeback to South Korea and lay a new hurdle in the way of the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The South Korean puppets must not play jugglery at will with the question related to the national interests of our people.

Koreans in Japan Oppose Trip

SK231011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The "Citizens Action To Check Chon Tu-hwan's Japan Visit" composed of broad strata of citizens including workers, teachers and students in Osaka staged a 72-hour hunger strike at the gate of the Tennochi Park from August 15 to 18 against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan.

Noting that his visit is aimed at further strengthening the political and military collusion between Japan and South Korea and accelerating Japan's economic aggression on South Korea and the formation of a military alliance of Japan, the United States and South Korea, they loudly shouted the slogan: "The Japanese Government must not invite Chon Tu-hwan."

The citizens' action scattered more than 3,000 copies of leaflets against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan a day, while staging the hunger strike.

Under the sponsorship of Koreans' organisations in Japan including "The National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korean and the

Promotion of Unification" (HANMINTONG), the "South Korean Youth League in Japan" and the "National Council of the Society for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and Japanese organisations, hundreds of Korean in Japan and Japanese people held a meeting and then a demonstration in protest against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Meanwhile, resolutions against his trip were adopted at the 24th Kyoto District regular meeting of all Japan Communications Workers Union held on August 9 and at the 8th Executive Meeting of the Shiga District Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan held on August 11.

JSP Paper Criticism

SK241211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The Japanese Government should reexamine its South Korean policy, cancel its "invitation" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and work in favor of the relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula and Korea's reunification, declares the organ of the Japan Socialist Party SHAKAI SHINPO in an editorial August 21.

The paper says:

Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip is one running against the development of Japan-Korea relationship along a correct line and the Japan Socialist Party stands against it. The situation on the Korean peninsula is now very strained.

The point is that the Liberal Democratic Government of Japan is involved in the freezing of Korea's division and in the increase of tension and Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip is fraught with the tangible danger of aggravating this situation.

It runs against the desire of the Korean nation, hinders the friendship, amity and solidarity between Japan and the Korean nation and gravely affects the preservation of peace in the Far East. To cap it all, a plan has been worked out to make a political use of the emperor during Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip.

This is the biggest reason why our party opposes Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip.

The paper notes that Japan made two grave mistakes against the Korean nation by the "treaty of Japan-Korea annexation" in 1910 and the "Japan-South Korea basic treaty" in 1965. It says:

The Japanese Government has neither paid compensation for colonial domination nor apologized to the Korean nation, but made grave mistakes to freeze the division of Korea.

Chon Tu-hwan is hostile to the South Korean people. He is no more than a dictator who seated himself in the "presidential" chair without going through democratic procedures.

What is particularly noteworthy is that the scheduled visit will be a "total summing-up" of mutual visits of Chon Tu-hwan, Nakasone and Reagan.

Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip will be the third mistake of the Japanese Government against the Korean nation following the "treaty of Japan-Korea annexation" and the "Japan-South Korea basic treaty."

Chon's Tour Labeled 'Traacherous'

SK241226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The projected Japan trip of the Chon Tu-hwan group is a treacherous junket aimed at accelerating the fascistisation and intensifying war preparations in South Korea with the support and patronage of the Japanese reactionaries.

The tour will result only in jeopardising peace and increasing tensions in Korea, laying another hurdle in the way of the country's reunification and freezing national split.

So says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary denouncing the moves of the South Korean puppets to lull rising public opinion with the clamouring that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan will contribute to the development of "friendly and cooperative relations" between South Korea and Japan and to the "relaxation of tensions" prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

The author of the commentary says:

Contact between Chon Tu-hwan the puppet and the Japanese ruling quarters contradictory to the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan can make no contribution to the development of relations between the two peoples and the easing of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Talks based on the anachronistic policy hostile towards us have nothing to do with the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula. No matter how loudly the Japanese ruling quarters may talk about the "relaxation of tensions," holding a political bargaining with the South Korean puppets against the Korean people and following the undisguised "policy of sanctions" against us, they will not convince public opinion.

For Chon Tu-hwan the puppet to visit Japan carrying the signboard of "promotion of friendship and cooperation" and "development of friendly relations" is designed to cement and expand the relationship of subjugation.

Our people watch the dangerous moves of the Chon Tu-hwan group with heightened vigilance.

If the South Korean side truly wants to ease tensions in Korea, it must not hold a sinister bargaining abroad on the internal problem of the nation but show an affirmative response to our tripartite talks proposal.

S. Korean People's Opposition

SK251220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The struggle against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan and for checking and frustrating it is ever more vigorously going on among the South Korean people of all strata.

The members of the Council of Families of Prisoners of Conscience consisting of families of political prisoners in South Korea held a sit-in strike and make public a statement on August 2 against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan.

The statement said: The Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan will result only in aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and freezing the nation's division by accelerating the economic and cultural infiltration of Japan into South Korea and opening wider a road for Japan's military aggression.

The committee for promotion of democratization formed by anti-"government" forces with president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam as a central figure in its statement issued on the occasion of the August 15 liberation anniversary noted that the Japan visit of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is aimed at "laying political and material foundations for the maintenance and strengthening of the oppressive system" and warned that if the Japanese side instigates the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to treacherous acts, the South Korean people "will not tolerate it but launch a large-scale national salvation resistance movement.

Synchronizing with this, the chief of the religious association representing 20 Christian denominations in South Korea called an emergency meeting in Seoul and issued a statement demanding Japan to apologize for its crimes against the Korean people in the past and opposing the traitor's Japan trip.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung who is forced by the fascist clique to live in exile in the United States said on August 11 in his speech in the suburbs of Washington that "Japan tries to reduce South Korea into a nuclear bastion and the Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip will confirm this aim", and bitterly opposes his trip.

The students of 15 universities of Seoul and Incheon including Seoul, Yonsei, Songgyungwan and Chungang universities on August 15 waged the anti-Japanese, anti-"government" struggle in the teeth of the suppression by the fascist clique.

The students gathered at one place that day and held an anti-Japanese, anti-"government" meeting and then made public a joint statement protesting against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and burned accursed Japanese flags.

Japan Public Groups' Opposition

SK250848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The Shenshu citizens' society for thinking of the Korean question in Osaka Prefecture on August 17 held a meeting of Shenshu citizens against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Speaking at the meeting, Sadao Wada, lower house member from the Japan Socialist Party, exposed the treacherous crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and called for an extensive struggle against his trip.

The resolution adopted at the meeting declares: We resolutely oppose the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan which would create the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and in Japan.

Meanwhile, "The Society for Solidarity With Mothers of Kwangju" on August 12 held a meeting and a demonstration against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan in Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Earlier, on August 8, an Osaka meeting was held in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. On August 9, a meeting against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and for rescuing Japan-resident South Koreans was held in Suida Citizens Hall in Osaka.

The Chiba Prefectural High School Teachers' Union on August 16 issued a statement against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, which says:

The "invitation" of Chon Tu-hwan by the Japanese Government is a challenge to the reunification and peace of Korea.

On the same day, the Chiba Prefectural Liaison Council of Institute of Korean Affairs made public a statement against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip.

NODONG SINMUN Ridicule

SK261032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang 26 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN August 25 came out with an article headlined "Burlesque To Hug and 'Protect' a Traitor" ridiculing the fuss made these days by the Japanese reactionaries with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip at hand.

Noting that the Japanese police has of late worked out a "guard operation" plan involving the whole repressive force for the "safety" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the paper says:

Having worked out a "meticulous" plan, the police is now on the run day in and day out to carry it into practice.

The Japanese police some time ago officially announced that Tokyo would be placed under "a special alert system" from August 23 and under "a martial law alert system" from September 4. The three services of the Japanese "self-defence forces" have already been ordered on a general alert.

This vividly indicates what horrifying repressive networks the Japanese reactionaries have thrown over Tokyo for the "safety" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Pointing out that the Japanese reactionary government is seeking a heinous aim in inviting to Japan traitor Chon Tu-hwan denounced and rejected by the world progressive people and public circles and working overtime to "protect" him, the paper says:

By order of the U.S. imperialists, they are going to usher in Japan the pro-Japanese and pro-U.S. traitor and, by wheedling him, round off the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance and step up their political, economic and military reinvasion of South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries regard traitor Chon Tu-hwan as the most suitable guide for their South Korean reinvasion.

Foreign press reports unanimously denounce the criminal acts of the Japanese reactionaries as "a burlesque to hug and 'protect' a traitor."

Japan LDP Official Remarks

SK260936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that at a regular press conference held on August 10 at the headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, chief secretary of the party Rokusuke Tanaka, with the forthcoming Japan visit of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in mind, said "We do not like Syngman Rhee very much even if he comes" and "we do not like South Korea."

The author of the commentary titled "Was It a Mistake?" says:

Perplexed by the utterances of Rokusuke Tanaka, the Japanese reactionaries described his utterances as a "momentary slip of tongue" and a "mistake," saying that "his lack of knowledge is gross."

How can the chief secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party make a momentary mistake at an official press conference and confuse the name of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan with that of Syngman Rhee who died many years ago if he is not mentally deranged? His utterances are not a momentary mistake or a confusion caused by the lack of knowledge.

Rokusuke said what he had in mind about Chon Tu-hwan the puppet. The Japanese reactionaries think the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a despicable fellow. But they are throwing pennies to his alms bag and pleasing him to use him as a guide in aggression.

The point is that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is going to throw himself into the arms of the Japanese masters though he is insulted and humiliated by them in this way. Sorry is the position of the third-rate stooge.

Japanese Organizations' Opposition

SK280002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--A central youth meeting against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip was held in Tokyo on August 24 under the co-sponsorship of the youth and children's department of the Japan Socialist Party, the youth department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and the Central Youth Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity.

Kimio Tsuno, vice-chairman of the Socialist Youth Union of Japan, in his opening speech pointed out that the Japan tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is aimed at accelerating the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance and tightening the dark fusion between Japan and South Korea.

Akira Sano, director of the youth department of SOHYO, in his speech at the meeting noted that the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the military fascist "regime," is part of militarization of Japan and Reagan's Asian policy.

An appeal to the Japanese youth which was adopted at the meeting sternly rejects Chon Tu-hwan's Japan tour, regarding it as an act of hastening the formation of the criminal triangular military alliance, further strengthening the military fascist rule in South Korea and barring the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The High School Teachers Union of Japan on August 23 sent a telegram of protest to the Japanese prime minister demanding an immediate cancellation of the "invitation" of the traitor to Japan.

A resolution on checking traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip and strengthening solidarity between the Japanese and Korean peoples was adopted at the fourth Aichi prefectural meeting of the Peace and Friendship Festival of the Japanese Youth and Children on August 18 and a meeting against his trip and for the strengthening of Japan-Korea Friendship was held in Itabashi District, Tokyo, on the same day.

Kwak Dong-ui, general secretary of "The National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" (HAMINTONG) in a talk with Kousuke Unehara, member of the House of Representatives and director of the people's movement of the Japan Socialist Party, demanded that the Japanese authorities cancel the invitation of Chon Tu-hwan.

Pointing out that Japan had conspired with the United States and invaded Korea with the U.S. support down through history and was shaping her South

Korean policy at its request, he held that Japan must rectify her policy of subjugating South Korea and take a posture of cooperating in the national reunification desired by the Korean people.

Japan's Apology to Chon

SK291649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today notes that the Japanese reactionaries intend to accelerate their colonization of South Korea on an overall scale with the "apology" by the emperor during the Japan tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as an occasion.

It says:

The Japanese reactionaries are going to craftily use the "apology" for Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea in the past. But there are two problematic points in this.

The first point is the object of the apology.

The apology for the colonial rule by Japan is a question of liquidating the past of aggression and its victim between the Korean and Japanese nations. So it must be made to the representative of the entire Korean people.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is a traitor to the nation who cannot represent anyone of the South Korean people.

The second point is the stand and attitude of the Japanese ruling quarters in the apology.

If Japan truly intends to atone for its crimes, it should officially and sincerely apologize to the representative of the entire Korean people and she must put it into practice.

To this end, it is required of Japan, first of all, not to obstruct the reunification of Korea and not to be involved in increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

To restore the colonial domination over South Korea is the ulterior intention of the Japanese reactionaries and their "apology" for the past would be sham.

The ambiguous and skin-deep "apology" to be uttered by the Japanese emperor will be a drama for veiling the reinvasion moves of the Japanese ruling quarters.

The sinister purpose sought by the Japanese reactionaries in the "apology" by the emperor is to remove the obstacles lying in the way of ushering in a

"new era between Japan and the South Korean puppets and to strengthen the fascist ruling system in South Korea and back the long-term office of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet, the paper declares, and goes on:

The Japanese reactionaries intend to use the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a guide for their domination over South Korea by hugging him who has become an international orphan and economic beggar. They regard his forthcoming tour as the best chance of taming him as an "adopted son" and an agent of Japanese militarism.

The Korean people will never allow the aggressive maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries to impose the history of distress upon them again.

Suppressing of Overseas Koreans

SK291042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is spreading the ridiculous rumor that during his Japan trip he will "demand" the Japanese authorities to guarantee the legal rights of the Korean residents in Japan.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON Wednesday brands this as a false propaganda to conceal his true color as a truculent human butcher and fascist hangman, lull the anti-puppet fighting spirit rapidly growing among the Koreans in Japan and refurbish his ugly image.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, says the paper, has intensified the suppression of the Korean residents in Japan with an anti-communist racket from the very moment he seized power.

The South Korean puppets are trying to dampen the ardent yearning for the northern half of the country among the Koreans in Japan and bar the righteous struggle of them all dedicated to the sacred cause of the independent reunification of the homeland.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is a truculent fascist hangman who suppresses even overseas Koreans, making them victims of the anti-communist racket, and a heinous enemy standing in the way of the peaceful reunification of the country and the unity of the nation.

It must stop at once its suppression and persecution of the Korean residents in Japan and unconditionally release the illegally arrested Japan-born Koreans without delay.

Student Demonstration

SK292337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2259 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--Patriotic students in Seoul staged a demonstration again in the daytime of August 29 in defiance of the frantic

suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique protesting against the upcoming Japan visit of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Over 2,000 students of 13 universities and colleges in Seoul, their hearts burning with hatred and curse against the Japanese aggressors and the traitorous clique, assembled on the campus of the Koryo University after opening their school gates tightly closed during the vacation and held a meeting denouncing the upcoming sell-out trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Amid a burning curse and hatred against Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor without an equal, the meeting adopted a resolution branding his tour of Japan as a "sell-out visit."

Then the students went over to a demonstration.

The student demonstrators shouted "stop sell-out diplomacy", "we demand the outright cancellation of Chon Tu-hwan's sell-out trip to Japan" and other slogans and retaliated the tear-gas firing riot police by hurling stones, foreign press reports said.

The demonstrators also scattered in high spirits leaflets demanding the Japanese authorities to stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime."

The fierce fight continued for one hour on the campus.

Students who broke out of Koryo University suddenly took to the street and raided the "Japanese Cultural Center" in Chongno District with vehement hatred for the Japanese reactionaries trying to realise their dirty reinvansion by instigating the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Thirty window panes of the building of the center, a tool of the Japanese aggressors for ideological and cultural aggression, were broken by stones and sticks thrown by students.

Then students attacked the puppet Chongno police station about 30 meters from there, breaking window panes of the station.

Valiant and resourceful students of Seoul again rose in the anti-Japanese, anti-puppet demonstration on the very day when the aggressive and treacherous "Korea-Japan annexation treaty" was signed 74 years ago, thereby demonstrating their firm determination not to allow the crimes of the Japanese aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, and the pro-Japanese flunkeyist-traitors.

REUTER called attention to the students' struggle, reporting that the fierce demonstration was staged in Seoul hours after the puppet education minister told a meeting of university and college chiefs from all parts of South Korea that he would firmly deal with any students' demonstration.

Frightened by the valiant struggle of students, the military fascist clique deployed thousands of police in key Seoul downtown areas after the demonstration and threw a strict cordon in the city.

Japanese Security

SK291021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The Tokyo metropolitan police office on August 28 put 5,000 police on a "special alert" on the threshold of the Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a YOMIURI SHIMBUN report as quoted by KNS in Tokyo.

The alerted policemen are kicking up much dust, examining the streets to be passed by the traitor and making a "general examination" of sewerage in the central part of Tokyo.

According to an NHK radio report, a "guard" training for the "personal safety" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was staged in front of the "guest house" in Tokyo on August 28 with the mobilization of more than 140 security men and women of the police office, in which the training of arresting a "terrorist" was repeatedly held.

The training of arresting a "terrorist" approaching by a car loaded with explosive and removing them, training of "guarding" someone from a "shooter" and other training were held under various conditions.

The ridiculous acts of the Japanese authorities getting frantic with "protection of personal safety" of the colonial puppet forsaken by the whole nation are evoking derision of the people.

Frightened by the opposition of broad segments of Japanese people to the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the Japanese authorities apprehended a large number of Japanese people and Koreans in Japan under the pretext of "violation of the traffic law", "non-carrying of the foreigners registration card" and "violation of the immigration control law" in the period from July 1 when the "guard operation" started to August 26, to be denounced by public opinion.

Korea-Japan Group Denunciation

SK300815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the People's Council of Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity had an interview with reporters of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY in Pyongyang on August 27.

Kousuke Uehara, central executive member, and director of the people's movement department, of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, who is heading the delegation, said: The Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and the Japanese

people who are sincerely desirous of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will more vigorously wage the movement against the Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan, the schemes to form a Japan-U.S.-South Korea triangular military alliance and the hostile policy of the Nakasone cabinet towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the forthcoming Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan is aimed to further hasten the formation of the Japan-U.S.-South Korea three-way military alliance, he said:

South Korea is now undergoing a serious political and economic crisis. Chon Tu-hwan tries to bridge over the crisis with "aid" of the United States and Japan.

We will wage a more powerful struggle for the realization of the reunification proposals advanced by the DPRK including the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks.

Takashi Sakano, permanent secretary, and director of the political and people's movement departments, of SOHYO, who is deputy head of the delegation, said: We will hold meetings protesting against and denouncing the Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan in Tokyo and all major cities throughout Japan under the sponsorship of the Japan Socialist Party and SOHYO and send to the Nakasone cabinet a letter of protest demanding an end to the "invitation" of Chon Tu-hwan to Japan.

JSP SOHYO Joint Meeting

SK241209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The Japan Socialist Party, at a caucus meeting on August 23, decided to hold a meeting attended by 5,000 people in Tokyo on September 4 jointly with the General Council of trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a report of Japanese Radio NHK on August 23.

Declaring that it was wrong to "invite" Chon Tu-hwan to Japan, the Japan Socialist Party expressed its stand once again against the Japan visit of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Meetings in Tokyo Oppose Visit

SK280415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--The Japan Tanpa Broadcasting August 27 reported that radicals and civic organisations plan to hold meetings and demonstrations against the scheduled Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at about 30 places of Tokyo by mobilizing a total of 7,000 people on the eve of the trip.

The radio reported that the "Japan-South Korea Liaison Council Against Chon Tu-hwan's Japan Visit" formed by the appeal of Ryokichi Minobe and others would hold a national meeting of 3,500 people in the Shiba Park, Tokyo, on September 2.

As an opposition action is planned to be conducted by 3,300 workers and students around the Haneda airport on the very day of the arrival of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in Japan, a noisy situation will be created around the airport that day, it noted.

It said besides many Japanese political parties and public organisations plan to hold meetings and demonstrations against the traitor's visit to Japan.

Japanese Groups Appeals Trip

SK290822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The Japan committee of struggle against Chon Tu-hwan's trip on August 28 issued an appeal "Don't allow South Korean dictator's Japan trip!" calling upon the Japanese people not to allow the scheduled Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a report from Tokyo.

The visit of the boss of the Seoul "regime" to Tokyo which will be made at a time when the Reagan administration is intensifying the aggressive war policy and the scheme to form a Japan-South Korea military alliance is stepped up will increase the tension on the Korean peninsula, the appeal noted.

It stressed that the broad Japanese public circles who love peace are opposing the support of the Nakasone cabinet to the bloodstained Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

The committee plans to hold meetings and demonstrations throughout Japan protesting against the Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

MINJOK SIBO Comments

SK300355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association of Japan" (MIN-DAN), called upon all the compatriots at home and abroad to fight to frustrate the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip.

The paper said:

The Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan will strengthen the military fascist system and bring about the harsh suppression of people. Accordingly, the struggle to check his trip is an anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for democratization.

Noting that his Japan trip will be linked with the military aggression of the United States and Japan, Japan's military reinvasion in particular, it stressed:

The Korean peninsula must not be let to be tampled again under the jackboots of Japan. Hence, the struggle to check the Japan trip is part of the struggle against outside forces.

The paper noted that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip is a criminal junket for the completion of the three-way military alliance and a trip menacing peace and security in and around the Korean peninsula. That is why the struggle against the trip is a link in the chains of the anti-war peace movement, it added.

Japanese Democratic Union of Literature

SK300413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The Japanese Democratic Union of Literature issued a statement protesting against the forthcoming visit of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to Tokyo, according to a report from Tokyo on August 29.

The statement stressed that the name of Chon Tu-hwan reminds the whole world of the cruel military "regime" and the sanguinary slaughter of Kwangju popular uprisers.

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN GROUPS SUPPORT KOREAN TRIPARTITE TALKS

Call for Reunification

SK241520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea on July 25 published a statement on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The statement says that a foreign power, colluding with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is violating the Korean people's national right to self-determination and is seeking the perpetuation of their artificial division. It calls upon all the jurists of the world to express support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

In a statement dated July 27 the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean Peoples says: It is entirely attributable to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression that the Korean people have not achieved the reunification of the country till today nearly 40 years after liberation.

The DPRK proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic and constructive one for the realization of the desire of the entire Korean people to achieve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and national reunification.

The Akitaine Committee of the Democratic People's Union of France published a statement on July 22, which says:

The U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea taking along all their military equipment.

For guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula we hope for an early realization of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

We take this opportunity to extend full support to the Korean people's struggle to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Solidarity Messages

SK251137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Solidarity messages or letters came from the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Peoples, the Bulgarian National Peace Committee, the general secretary of the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic, the General Confederation of Trade Unions of France and the president of the Benin Women's Revolutionary Organization to their counterparts in Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

We fully support the DPRK proposal for three-way talks and believe that the talks will begin soon and bear affirmative fruits, says the letter from the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian peoples.

The Bulgarian National Peace Committee says in its message: We strongly maintain that the abnormal situation should be brought to an end in Korea and all the U.S. imperialists' acts of trampling upon the Korean people's noble desire for national reunification be stopped.

The letter from the general secretary of the Solidarity Committee of the GDR expresses support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries which was adopted at the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

U.S. War Provocations Moves

SK250838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign publications issued articles on the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU July 27 said Washington had made no response to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, but got overheated in military rehearsals and arms expansion. In massively introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea, the U.S. Administration seeks to reduce her to a military bridgehead against socialist countries.

Other Polish papers ZYCIE WARSZAWY and EXPRESS WIECZORNY July 27 carried a similar report.

The Afghan journal ARMY in its July issue noted that the U.S. imperialists illegally occupied South Korea and divided Korea into North and South. It said:

The U.S. imperialists are shipping large quantities of nuclear weapons into South Korea while ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations

against the northern half of Korea. They are stepping up the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance gravely menacing peace and security in Korea, Asia and the world.

In an article titled "Korean Reunification Is Most Urgent Problem" the Mauritius paper MAURITIUS TIMES August 3 demanded that the United States and South Korean authorities accede to the DPRK proposal for three-way talks.

The Lao paper CONGTAP PASASON August 2 carried an article titled "Great Victory of Korean People and People's Army in Fatherland Liberation War Against U.S. Imperialism."

Call for Response to Tripartite Talks

SK251141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today stresses that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must give up the anti-national stand of seeking a way out in dependence upon outside forces, fascism, war and division and show an affirmative response to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

In an article dedicated to the 19th anniversary of the patriotic August struggle of the South Korean students and people, the paper says the August struggle which exploded against the forcible "ratification" at the puppet National Assembly of the criminal "treaty" between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists widely demonstrated at home and abroad the indomitable fighting spirit of the South Korean students and people.

Noting that due to the treacherous moves of the South Korean puppet clique and the aggressive schemes of outside forces which are becoming ever more vicious, the desire of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification has not been realized, the paper says:

Chon Tu-hwan, the most despicable traitor, has gone so far as to rant that South Korea and Japan are "the same territory in view of security" and the military demarcation line in Korea is the "defence line of Japan", opening a wider road for the reinvasion of the Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese reactionaries are stretching their talons of reinvasion deep into South Korea to realize the old dream of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" ushered in by the South Korean puppets.

It is entirely due to the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists that the tieup between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries has been strengthened and the Japanese militarists' military reinvasion of South Korea is being stepped up in full scale.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan slated for September was planned at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists to hasten the execution of their aggressive strategy by knocking into shape the tripartite military alliance to form a "NATO" type military bloc in Asia and relying upon it.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the scheme to form the tripartite military alliance and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons as unanimously demanded by our people and the world's people.

The Japanese reactionaries must stop at once their reinvasion of South Korea and cancel forthwith the "invitation" extended to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Japan Group Notes Nuclear War Maneuvers

SK300401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--Delegates of various countries who had attended the world conference against A-H bombs held in Japan in early August warmly supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, expressing concern about the ever increasing danger of nuclear war in Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Swedish delegate Maj Britt Theorin pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have introduced a large number of nuclear weapons into South Korea to aggravate the situation there and held that the United States and South Korean authorities must respond to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Delegate of the International Alliance of Atomic Veterans of the United States Anthony Ouarisco noted that the Korean peninsula is an area with a great possibility of a nuclear war in the world and denounced the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war preparations and the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance.

In order to smash the criminal U.S. nuclear strategy, it is imperative to force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea, he stressed.

Delegate of West Germany Eva Quistorp said:

What is important at the present juncture is to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. To this end, the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea.

Referring to the problem of Korean reunification, the delegate stressed that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most realistic and reasonable one.

Delegate of the Women's International Democratic Federation Surjeet Kaur denounced the unjustness of the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war moves and warmly hailed and supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S REMARKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE 'PLAYED'

Chon's 'Cooperation' Denounced

SK251100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan at a press conference held in "Chongwadae" on August 20, twaddled about "exchange" and "economic cooperation" and prattled about "offering technique and materials free of charge" to someone. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this is a ridiculous jargon.

In a signed commentary headlined "Shameless False Propaganda of the Cornered", the paper says:

It is utterly unbecoming of the international beggar, who is saddled with huge foreign debts amounting to nearly 50,000 million dollars to come first in the world in the per capita amount of foreign debt and has to import millions of tons of food every year, to talk about "free offering" and the like.

As the whole world knows, the South Korean economy thoroughly subjugated to foreign monopoly capital is going bankrupt irretrievably under the impact of the economic crisis now sweeping the capitalist countries.

Owing to the ever more serious economic crisis and confusion, the puppets had to nullify last year the so-called "five-year plan" started two years before and totally revise it.

Whom on earth do they intend to help, while being unable to attend to their own business with a ravaged colonial economy?

The heavy and light industries and agricultural productivity of our country are now developing year by year at a high rate, not affected by the economic depression of the capitalist world.

Our people are provided by the state with all material conditions for food, clothing and housing, along with genuine liberties and rights, and are leading a rich life envying no others, knowing no worry about tax and enjoying the benefits of universal compulsory free education and free medical services.

The socio-political rights and happy material and cultural life of our people are firmly guaranteed by the socialist system, the laws of the state and a firm independent national economy.

Now the South Korean people see their future in the pulsating reality of our republic and the world's people highly speak of its superior socialist system and popular policy.

The clamouring of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan about "free offering" under the cloak of "economic cooperation" is a most sordid, despicable and shameless propaganda to bar by all means the influence of our developing and prospering republic upon the South Korean people.

Today in South Korea the number of foodless and jobless people and vagrant orphans wondering about cities and villages having no food or houses of their own is steadily increasing and a large number of women are walking the street to keep body and soul together.

If the South Korean puppets have any means to "offer" to others, they had better relieve first of all the poor people of South Korea suffering from hunger and poverty and pay back the foreign debts running into tens of thousands of million dollars not to disgrace the nation.

This is our answer.

If economic cooperation between North and South is to be a true one, it must presuppose the country's reunification and thoroughly serve it.

But the traitor Chon Tu-hwan brought forward this problem, presupposing the freezing of division in North-South relations. It was not without reason that while talking about "dialogue" and "peaceful unification" at the press conference, he advanced no practical proposal and described everything merely as a problem concerning North-South relations.

To effect economic cooperation in our country for the promotion of its reunification, it is imperative to discontinue the flunkeyist-treacherous act of bartering away the country and nation to outside forces, renounce the policy of anti-communist confrontation against us and refrain from acts heightening tension between North and South.

For whom do they want to realize "cooperation," while trading off the country and nation, the recourses and economy lock, stock and barrel to outside forces and with whom do they want "cooperation," while sharpening swords and levelling guns at fellow countrymen in the North?

"Cooperation" on the lips of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a lie not worth a farthing.

The pressing problem awaiting solution in our country today is that of preventing the danger of war and turning the instable armistice into a durable peace to create a precondition for independent and peaceful reunification.

If the South Korean authorities truly want to improve relations between North and South and achieve reunification, they must renounce the policy of depending on outside forces, force the U.S. troops out of South Korea, put an end to fascism, treachery, split and anti-communist war moves and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

'Deceptive Jargon' of Chon

SK250437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today says utterances made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at a press conference on August 20 are a deceptive jargon aimed to take the edge off the resistance of people against his treacherous rule and realize his long-term office and a sophism for refurbishing his public image with his Japan visit just at hand.

At the press conference the puppet, deliberately shutting his eyes to the surrounding events, barefacedly prattled that South Korea today, three years and a half following the "appearance of the Fifth Republic", is advancing to "lead the van in the world", claiming that "political and social stability" has been promoted, "economic growth" achieved, "injustice and irregularities have been liquidated" and an "autonomous society" has been built.

In a signed commentary headlined "Shameless False Propaganda of the Cornered" the paper says:

The rigmarole of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet was a most shameless one full of lies and fabrications, hypocrisy and deception for prettifying the dark reality of South Korea and veiling the heinous colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the brutal military fascist dictatorship.

In clamouring about non-existent "stability," "growth" and "autonomy" and reversing black and white, the puppet sought to justify the brutal military terror rule in South Korea and his policy of toeing the U.S. and Japanese line and to remain in power indefinitely. This was revealed in his scheme to cement the foundation of his dictatorship with his underlings of the "Democratic Justice Party" through the "National Assembly elections" slated for early the next year.

At the press conference the puppet tried to abuse the name of the "people" in justifying his Japan visit, babbling that he would visit Japan in September to "follow a wise judgment of the people."

With nothing, however, can he justify his pro-Japanese treacherous acts aimed to repeat the accursed crime of the five traitors of 1905 who bartered away the country and the nation to the Japanese imperialists in the past.

That day the traitor Chon Tu-hwan did not forget to incite the North-South confrontation, crying about "danger within the coming 4-5 years till 1988" and speaking ill of us.

His talk about "danger within the coming 4-5 years" was a pretext he used to make his continued seizure of power appear inevitable for "security" and Olympic Games.

All the more ridiculous was that he talked about "offering of technique and materials free of charge" to someone, prattling about "exchange" and "economic cooperation."

Whom on earth do they intend to help, while being unable to attend their own business with a ravaged colonial economy?

The clamouring of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan about "free offering" under the cloak of "economic cooperation" is a dirtiest, despicable and shameless false propaganda to bar by all means the influence of our developing and prospering republic upon the South Korean people.

If the South Korean puppets have any "means" to offer to others, they had better relieve first of all the poor people of South Korea suffering from hunger and poverty and pay back the foreign debts running into tens of thousands of million dollars not to disgrace the nation. This is our answer.

If economic cooperation between North and South is to be a true one, it must presuppose the country's reunification and thoroughly serve it.

For economic cooperation in our country to promote its reunification, they must above all discontinue their flunkeyist treacherous act in bartering away the country and the nation to foreign forces, renounce the policy of anti-communist confrontation against us and refrain from heightening tensions between North and South.

For whom do they want to realize "cooperation," while trading off the country and nation, the resources and economy lock, stock and barrel to outside forces and with whom do they want "cooperation" while sharpening the sword and levelling guns at fellow countrymen in the North?

"Cooperation" on the lips of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a lie not worth a farthing.

If the South Korean authorities truly want to improve relations between North and South and achieve reunification, they must stop following the policy of depending on outside forces, force the U.S. troops out of South Korea, put an end to fascism, treachery, split and anti-communist war moves and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANNIVERSARY OF RPR FOUNDING OBSERVED

Dailies Dedicate Articles

SK251110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (August 25, 1969), a vanguard of the working class and other working masses in South Korea.

In an article titled "Invincible Is the Cause of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Advancing Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea" NODONG SINMUN says the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was a shining victory of the outstanding idea and policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung on the building of the Revolutionary Party of the working class and a precious fruition of the bloody struggle waged by the South Korean revolutionaries to build their vanguard party.

With the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by the great chuche idea, the South Korean people who had been groaning under the maltreatment and subjugation came to have a true champion of their will and interests and a reliable political general staff which is possessed of a scientific fighting program and ever-victorious strategy and tactics.

Pointing out that today the Revolutionary Party for Reunification has been strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary vanguard which has dyed its whole ranks with the chuche idea and struck deep roots into the masses of the people of all walks of life including workers and peasants and a powerful fighting detachment to accomplish to the end the sacred cause of national and class liberation in South Korea, it continues:

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification has achieved the unity and cohesion of its ranks in ideology, purpose and action, and established a well-arranged organizational system from the centre to the cell of the lowest level.

Along with the strengthening and development of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the South Korean people's consciousness of national independence

and anti-U.S. sentiments have grown markedly and their anti-outside, anti-fascist national salvation struggle gained further momentum.

Noting that the South Korean people's desire for independence, democracy and reunification has not yet been realised owing to the aggressive and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, it stresses that the Revolutionary party for reunification and South Korean people of all walks of life should more vigorously wage the anti-outside, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and the struggle for national reunification.

Kim Il-song Receives Letter

SK250353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--A letter came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the 15th anniversary of the party founding.

The letter says that with the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by the great *chuche* idea, the South Korean people were put in possession of the political headquarters, the genuine champion of their will and interests and dependable guiding force, and the South Korean revolution which had gone through bitter throes, turns and twists began to vigorously advance along the ever-victorious route of *chuche*.

Over the last fifteen years, it says, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification has performed shining feats in the course of strengthening the party and developing the revolutionary movement. It continues:

Our party defined the modelling of its ranks on the *chuche* idea as the fundamental question related to the destiny of the party and has concentrated all efforts on this work. As a result, it has grown to be a militant detachment of true Kimilsongists who think and act as required by *chuche*, an iron unit which has achieved indestructible unity and cohesion on the basis of the *chuche* idea, and strengthened to be an elastic vanguard party which has kindred ties with the masses and shares weal and woe with them.

As our party's activities to apply the *chuche* idea have been intensified and the mass movement has become more purposeful and conscious, the patriotic struggle of people of all strata for freedom and liberation has been vigorously conducted in an unprecedented width and depth. It eventually led to the fall of the heinous "Yusin" fascist dictatorship and dealt a telling blow at the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system.

It is because we are guided by you, the great leader and the sun of the nation, and the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea is flying vigorously in our van that our Revolutionary Party for Reunification has grown in strength and the revolutionary movement is being expanded and developed.

As we have you respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, radiant rays of *chuche* are thrown on the dark land of South Korea, a *chuche*-type

Revolutionary Party made its appearance and has advanced courageously and a scientific path of a true revolutionary struggle for the chajusong of the people has been brightly lit.

Your recent historic tour of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries which shook the world and stirred mankind was an event of particular significance greatly conducive to the development of the Korean and world revolution and a great long trip which brought a high sense of national pride and self-confidence to the fighting revolutionaries and people of South Korea and encouraged their strong fighting spirit.

The letter stresses: We will further strengthen the Revolutionary Party for Reunification into a chuche-type revolutionary party which advances through any storm and stress, powerfully arouse the people of all walks of life to the noble war of national salvation against U.S. imperialism and fascism so as to overthrow the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and achieve independence and sovereignty.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Letter of Appeal to South

SK262219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea issued an appeal to the entire South Korean people on August 22 on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its founding.

The birth of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification under the bright rays of chuche was a signal event which put an end to the history of distress of the South Korean revolutionary movement which had undergone turns and twists and ushered in a bright prospect shining victory and glory, the appeal says.

It is the unanimous will of the entire people and urgent demand of the national history, it notes, to put a period to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and colonial enslavement policy and their moves for war and national split, make the South Korean society independent and democratic and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It stresses:

Let us people of all walks of life undauntedly rise in the noble nation-saving struggle to defend the country against U.S. imperialism and shape the nation's destiny independently!

Let us drive all the American aggressors out of our inviolable territory!

Let all people who do not want the second Korea-Japan annexation decisively cut off the crooked hand of reinvasion stretched by the Japanese militarist forces!

All the patriotic forces of South Korea should form a national democratic front and more vigorously wage the struggle to establish an independent government representing the interest and will of the nation and the people after overthrowing the colonial rule through a nationwide resistance.

Let all people more staunchly wage the anti-fascist struggle for democracy to overthrow Chon Tu-hwan the murderer and topple the military fascist "regime"!

Let us fight determinedly against Chon Tu-hwan's traitorous Japan trip!

The appeal stresses the need to decisively smash the vicious anti-communist smear campaign and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan traitorous clique and establish a unified state of confederal form.

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA 'HITS' FEVERISH WAR EXERCISES IN SOUTH

River-Crossing Operation

SK240411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on August 22 staged a provocative "river-crossing exercise of heavy equipments" at a unit of the puppet ground force while the "Ulchi-84" exercise was going on all over South Korea from the 18th, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Raising a ridiculous cry for "coping with" fictitious "surprise southward invasion," the fascist clique threw a bridge across a river and made tanks and other heavy equipments cross it.

Earlier, on August 21, the puppet clique drove a large number of people into "a training of relief of war sufferers" in Kyonggi Province and held an "emergency rehabilitation exercise" on the South Han River from August 19 to 21.

Air Force Exercises

SK250824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on August 22 staged a cocalled "exercise of quick sortie through emergency runway" and so on at a unit of the puppet air force while holding "Ulchi 84" exercises throughout South Korea every day, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppet clique kicked up a hysteric row of "quick sortie" of a "mobile strike party," letting loose the bellicose outbursts that the "first three day of a war" and a "night aerial operation on the day of the outbreak of war" are decisive of "victory or defeat" in the war and "a posture to counter" someone's "provocation" must be taken.

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH KOREA-JAPAN 'HOTLINE'

SK260956 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets, announcing the laying of direct telephone line between "Chongwadae" and the office room of the Japanese prime minister, advertised that this heralds the "opening of a new era" in South Korea and Japan and symbolizes "close relations of friendship and cooperation" between them. In this connection NODONG SINMUN today prints a commentary titled "Product of Dark Fusion."

The author of the commentary says:

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is a dirty pro-Japanese stooge who clamoured that South Korea and Japan are the "same territory" and South Korea is Japan's "forward base" and a "wall" guarding Japan and the present Japanese prime minister at the other end of the telephone line is an advocator and executor of Japan-South Korea "community of destiny" and "integrity of security."

While talking about "friendship and cooperation," the puppets have opened a wide road for the Japanese reactionaries to stage a comeback to South Korea and inducted monopoly capital to accentuate economic subjugation and stepped up military tieup under the pretext of "security."

What "friendship and cooperation" have brought to South Korea is further subjugation of South Korea to Japan, tension on the Korean peninsula and continued freezing of the country's division.

This is not "friendship and cooperation" but dark fusion.

The advertisement that the laying of the direct telephone line is the "opening of a new era" is nothing but a smokescreen for prettifying such fusion, dependence on Japan.

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE UNION OFFICIAL DENOUNCES CHON TRIP

SK271049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Yuzo Komine, chairman of the Ota District, Tokyo, teachers union, who is heading the educational friendship exchange delegation of Tokyo, Japan, issued a talk in Pyongyang on August 24 prior to his departure for home, denouncing the Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

He said in his talk:

The purpose of the Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan is aimed to freeze the division of Korea and hasten the formation of the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military alliance.

Therefore, his trip is a criminal treacherous tour for further strengthening the tieup with the Japanese Government.

Chon Tu-hwan is a traitor bartering away the country to prolong his dirty remaining days and a criminal massacring people.

Chon Tu-hwan cannot represent the South Korean people and his crime cannot be tolerated.

The Japanese Government plans to invite Chon Tu-hwan to Japan and make an "apology." This is aimed to restore the position of the old master, mislead public opinion at home and abroad and encourage Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorship.

The hostile policy towards Korea pursued by the Japanese Government without chajusong is backed by U.S. imperialism.

We support the tripartite talks proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and will more vigorously launch a movement extending support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OLYMPIC HEAD SENDS LETTER TO SOUTH ON SPORTS TALKS

SK270437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a letter to Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee, on August 27, which reads:

Your side, in its reply letter dated August 17, not only evaded an answer to our side's letter dated June 1, but also failed to make an apology for or reflect on its mistakes for suspending the sports talks for three months.

I deeply regret such insincere stand and attitude of your side.

As everyone knows, in our June 1 letter, we requested your side to make an apology to the nation for having created artificial obstacles in the way of the North-South sports talks by politicizing the talks opened amid the concern at home and abroad and made it impossible to send a single team to the Los Angeles Olympic Games and give reliable assurances that you would not use the noble sports talks for an insidious political purpose or resort to political provocations in the future.

This request of our manifested our sincere stand to save the sports talks deadlocked after fruitless three rounds due to your side's untenable attitude and promote the talks sincerely and successfully in the future.

We may recollect that the past talks went through throes and a single national team could not be sent to the 23d Olympiad entirely because your side engaged itself in political provocations at the negotiating table, in subservience to the authorities' line of anti-communist confrontation, going against the basic idea of sports and the duty of the sportsman.

Therefore, your side's approach to the two questions put by us is, in fact, a very important matter showing whether your side has really the intention to form a single national team by leading the talks to a success, or not.

So we had patiently waited for an answer of your side to our letter.

But, your side, contrary to our expectation, not only took an irresponsible and insincere attitude of unilaterally suspending the talks, giving no reply for a long time, but also showed a very wrong stance in the letter sent nearly 80 days after, not repenting for its mistakes but keeping mum about the two questions raised by us.

With nothing can your side justify such act and this arouses deep apprehensions among all people who desire to see a progress of the talks.

Moreover, when your side was sending the letter to us, the person in authority uttered rude words shifting upon the other the responsibility for the rupture of the sports talks and the failure of the formation of a single team for the 23d Olympic Games. We are really surprised at this and cannot but take this seriously.

Such attitude of proposing talks with us in front and slandering the opposite side of the talks behind by distorting facts, makes us doubt the sincerity of your side in approaching the sports talks.

Who would believe your side which had once turned the sports talks into a political theatre and suspended it according to the political plot of the authorities, and while proposing to sit at one table again, fails to give sufficient assurances to convince the opposite side of the talks.

It is urgent for your side to make clear your fundamental stand toward the talks before talking about its resumption.

It is our invariable stand to resume the sports talks at an early date and produce a single team to the nation. Maintaining that your side must not fail to give clear answers to the questions put by us, in whatever way or form, I expect an affirmative reply of your side.

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA VERSION OF DPRK DAILY ON UNC REPORT

SK280005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The "command of the United Nations forces" in South Korea in its so-called "report" to the United Nations Security Council let out a string of trash about the Rangoon bomb blast, "scheme of an organized armed infiltration" and the "violation" of armistice agreement by someone.

Branding this as a shameless "accusation" by an aggressor, NODONG SINMUN Monday says in a signed commentary:

As for the explosion, it is quite well known to the world that it was a tricky drama masterminded by traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself to bridge over the crisis of his rule. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists provoke us by bringing it forward again still now. They sought in this to help their puppets, as their master, in the efforts to get rid of international isolation, and to impair the high international authority of our republic.

No less ridiculous is the fiction of "attempt of armed infiltration."

As the world recognizes, the attempt of armed invasion is made not by us, but by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. This is proven by numerous facts.

Their "Team Spirit 84" war exercises were, to all intents and purposes, a "preliminary war" to invade the North. The commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea in July called for full combat preparedness by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army, including the stockpile of war supplies.

And it is not us but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who frequently violate the armistice agreement.

Their violations of the armistice agreement against us totaled more than 22,000 last year.

The U.S. imperialists are not in a position to talk about someone's armed invasion and violation of the armistice agreement. To justify their occupation of South Korea and war policy, they tell sheer lies, provoking us, under the mask of "peace."

Their poor trick to deceive the well-informed world with a mere document will never work. The true colour of the U.S. imperialists as the occupier, aggressor and warmaniac can never be concealed.

MINJU CHOSON carries a commentary titled "Thief Cries 'Stop Thief!'"

CSO: 4100/267

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASE--Tokyo, 23 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The "Save the So Brothers Society", a Japanese organisation for the rescue of political prisoners, on August 13 published a statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for keeping the So brothers in prison while staging an "amnesty" drama for some Japan-born political prisoners. Noting that the So brothers are political prisoners detained in South Korean prison for the longest period among the Japan-born political prisoners and So Chun-sik, younger one, is still kept in prison in accordance with "measures for custody and care", though he served out his term six years ago, the statement bitterly denounces the brutality of the fascist clique in still subjecting the So brothers to harsh penalties. The statement demands that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique release all the political prisoners including the So brothers. [Text] [SK241132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Aug 84]

CRACKDOWN ON DISSIDENTS GROUP--Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The committee for promotion of democratization, an organization formed with dissidents led by Kim Yong-sam who headed the now-defunct New Democratic Party, is persecuted by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. The key members of the committee are either forced to sign letters of resignation or threatened by puppet police to quit the committee. It was reportedly revealed by a statement recently published by the committee. The fascist clique's suppression of the committee which was formed in May last has been systematically intensified. The puppets raided and destroyed the committee's office by mobilizing terrorists in early July. In the wake of this, 9 members were arrested by the riot police and plain clothesmen on August 13. Earlier, on August 9, many members were walked off to the police. [Text] [SK251523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 25 Aug 84]

KIM TAE-CHUNG BOOK CONFISCATED--Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique recently banned the publication of a book of Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean democrat, now in exile in the United States and confiscated all the copies of the book on sale in bookstores, according to a report of the Japanese Radio NHK. The book banned by the fascist clique this time is Kim Tae-chung's "Letters From Prison." The puppets took this repressive step as soon as the book was put on sale on August 15 and detained a number of people involved in its publication, and are now questioning them. In this connection the South Korean Committee for the Promotion of Democracy issued a statement denouncing the repressive step of the puppet clique. [Text] [SK251127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 25 Aug 84]

CHON'S 'CAMPUS SUPPRESSION'--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on August 26 demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan group stop its campus suppression and unconditionally readmit to school all the illegally expelled students. In its information No 284 issued yesterday the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland said that the Chon Tu-hwan group expelled or disciplined about 10,000 students in Seoul alone under the name of "campus discipline" on the threshold of the new school term. This shows that "campus autonomy" and "reinstatement of students" advertised by the puppet clique are a fraud and in actuality the crackdown upon students has been further strengthened overtly and covertly, it stressed. It pointed out that the recent unprecedentedly large-scale discipline by the South Korean puppet clique is part of the suppression to put down the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-puppet struggle and seeks a heinous purpose to bar the student struggle which is rising again with the pro-Japanese treacherous trip of Chon Tu-hwan as an occasion. [Text] [SK270417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 27 Aug 84]

ANTINUCLEAR CONFERENCES--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Over 20 delegates from India, the United States, Britain and Australia who had attended the world conference against A-H bombs issued a statement in joint name on August 9 in demand of the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. In defiance of the peaceful efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Washington and Seoul refuse to give an affirmative answer to the proposal for tripartite talks, the statement said. We demand, it noted, an immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, conversion of Northeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone and the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement. [Text] [SK271056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 27 Aug 84]

MODERN WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT 'SCORED'--Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists plan to deploy "pipe line," a new type weapon, in the South of the military demarcation line, according to a NEW YORK TIMES report as quoted by the Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN August 25. The U.S. imperialists have already finished the testing of this weapon in South Korea and West Germany and are now "examining its deployment in South Korea." NEW YORK TIMES said that a strong opposition to the deployment of this weapon is rising in European countries and that its deployment in the area of the military demarcation line of Korea would key up the tension on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are increasing the danger of war by shipping into South Korea new-type weapons and equipment in succession. [Text] [SK280007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 27 Aug 84]

JAPAN-RESIDENT KOREAN IMPRISONMENT--Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--NEW KOREA TIMES, a paper of Koreans published in Canada, carried an article titled "Struggle for Defending Dignity of Conscience" conveying the struggle waged in prison by So Chum-sik, a Japan-resident Korean youth who had been arrested and imprisoned illegally by the South Korean fascist clique. According to the paper, So Chum-sik, determinedly rejecting the "ideological conversion" forced by the fascist clique, said: To submit to forced inhuman conversion will bring about self-destruction. It is human corruption and eternal spiritual

illness to submit oneself to the violence before arguing about idea and ideal. Answering the question why he had rejected conversion, So Chun-sik said he did so to defend the "elementary human rights, the dignity of man," noted the paper. The South Korean fascist clique keeps him in prison till now though his seven-year prison term expired six years ago. [Text] [SK280819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 28 Aug 84]

'CRIME PREVENTION' EMERGENCY DUTY--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique set the period from August 27 to September 12 as a "period of emergency duty for crime prevention" and issued an "emergency duty for crime prevention" to the puppet police throughout South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul. In this period uniformed and plain clothes policemen will be posted around "main establishments" and streets and back alleys to strengthen the "check up and search" of inhabitants. The military fascist clique announced that this step has been taken with the bustling autumn festival as an occasion. But it cannot be concealed that this step is aimed to bar the patriotic action of people against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan. [Text] [SK282353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2307 GMT 28 Aug 84]

REPRESSIVE STEPS AGAINST STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are expelling or disciplining en masse patriotic and progressive students under the pretext of "poor school records" in the first school term of the 1984 school year. According to elementary data, the fascist clique expelled or disciplined more than 8,600 students at 10 universities in Seoul including Yonsei and Koryo universities from August 13 to 20. Each time it resorted to the "campus discipline", the South Korean puppet clique which is most fearful of the anti-"government" struggle of students used the habitual pretext of "poor school records." In particular, the military fascist clique is intensifying crackdown upon students to put down their anti-"government" action which is gaining momentum on the threshold of the Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. [Text] [SK290815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 29 Aug 84]

EXPLOSION AT JAPANESE EMPEROR'S VILLA--According to a U.S. broadcast today, the Japanese police have announced that two gasoline bombs exploded at the villa of the Japanese emperor. Some parts of the outside wall of the villa burned, the announcement said. Meanwhile, an organization calling itself the Revolutionary Labor Council of Japan, called the KYODO News Service and claimed that members of the organization planted the bombs in protest of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan junket scheduled for next month. [Text] [SK280809 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 23 Aug 84]

1988 OLYMPIC VENUE CRITICIZED--In an article entitled "The Value of the Medals Was Lost", the 9 August issue of the Swedish paper AFTONBLADET denounced the Olympic Games held some time ago in Los Angeles, the United States, and rejected the Seoul Olympics to be held in 1988. The paper pointed out: Is it necessary for the next Olympics to be held in Seoul, South Korea, where more than 40,000 U.S. troops are occupiers and the worst dictatorship in the world rampages? Needless to say, the Seoul Olympics were decided on by the United States. Today in South Korea, the future of the nation is troublesome. The United States, seizing all real powers, is freely making decisions about everything. [Text] [SK270714 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 26 Aug 84]

CHON'S VISIT OPPOSED--According to MINJOK SIBO, a Mindan-affiliated Korean paper in Japan, Pak Tong-hwi, general secretary of the Hanmintong, in a dialogue with (Uehara Kotske), member of the House of Representatives of Japan and director of the National Movement Department of the JSP, said that Japan is following a dangerous policy toward Korea, and held that the Japanese authorities should cancel the invitation of Chon Tu-hwan. He added that one of the objective of puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan is to seek to perfect the U.S.-Japan-South Korean triangular military alliance, and another objective is to obtain Japan's political support for the puppet traitor and to obstruct South Korea's democratization. The director of the National Movement Department of the JSP was reported to have fully agreed with the general secretary of the Hanmintong on this. [Text] [SK280212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 22 Aug 84]

CHEMICAL WAR EXERCISE PLAYED--According to a radio report from Seoul, on 20 August the South Korean fascist clique conducted a provocative war exercise described as a chemical, biological, and radiological war exercise in Seoul and many other areas. Mobilizing numerous people from some 30 organizations and puppet army units in Seoul, Anyang, Inchon, Chunchon, and other areas, puppets have boosted war fever in rackets of sounding warning sirens and controlling traffic. On that day, as a part of the "Ulchi-84" war exercise which had been staged from 18 August, the fascist clique staged a military commotion of a so-called emergency rehabilitation drill in Yongdungpo District in Seoul. Staging war exercise everywhere in South Korea on the pretext of the bogus threat of southward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is running wild to boost the animosity against the northern half of the republic and war fever among South Korean people. [Text] [SK280203 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Aug 84]

CHONGNYON MEMBERS TO VISIT ROK--Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--Some 900 pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan will visit South Korea early next week on the occasion of "Chusok," the Korean version of Thanksgiving Day. The first group of 180 Korean residents in Osaka, all of them affiliated with CHONGNYON, pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' federation in Japan, will arrive in Seoul next Monday to spend the traditional holiday season with relatives in their homeland, and the remaining people also will come back to their motherland by September 5. While in South Korea, they will make a four-day official tour of industrial and tourist facilities. Following the official tour, they will visit their ancestral graves across the country during the national holiday, full moon festival. The centuries-old folk festival falls on September 10 or August 15 of the lunar calendar. [Text] [SK291047 Seoul YONHAP in English 1029 GMT 29 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/265

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GENERAL ELECTION DATE TO BE SET NEXT MONTH

SK280039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The date of parliamentary elections will most likely be determined in the middle of next month, ruling party sources said yesterday.

Sources at the Democratic Justice Party said the date would be set following President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan (Sept 6-8) and prior to September 20, when the regular three-month National Assembly session opens.

The sources aid, however, that government and DJP officials are divided over the issue.

A majority of ruling party officials, many of them representing rural districts, are in favor of an early parliamentary balloting, while party legislators from urban constituencies generally want to see the voting held in late February or early March.

Asked when the voting will take place, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan replied, "I have no idea." The most important factor in setting an election date, he argued, will be the progress of the regular parliamentary session whose main business is to screen the government version of the fiscal 1985 national budget.

Rep Yi disclosed that he intends to have a series of meetings with his opposition counterparts early next month to decide on the duration of the unicameral legislature's fall session.

Should the elections take place in December, political observers agree, the three-month-long session, which is due to wind up December 18, must be shortened by 10 days at least in preparation for campaigning. The ruling camp's position is that cold winter days are not ideal for carrying out an election.

DJP officials are worried that a high number of middle-class voters in urban areas will not bother to vote in cold weather, thereby reducing popular support for their party's candidates by a considerable extent. The officials have also noted that urbanites, especially those in the high-income brackets, tend to have busy schedules at the end of the year.

As a result, DJP Chairman Kwon Ik-hyon and some other party leaders favor conducting the vote early in 1985.

Kwon, meeting with reporters Saturday, said it is yet to be decided when the parliamentary balloting will be held. Nevertheless, he is said to be in favor of later elections.

Political observers said that the relatively good performance by Korean athletes in the 23d Olympics in Los Angeles has led many DJP lawmakers to ask for early elections. They may have also been influenced by news that the nation will have a bumper rice harvest this year.

They believe the expected bumper rice crop may make farmers happy and subsequently lead them to have better feelings toward the ruling camp.

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

AFTEREFFECTS OF CHONG SCANDAL DISCUSSED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Ik-Woung Whang: "DJP's Future Direction After the Chong Scandal"]

[Text] The grievance commotion has ended; however, traces remain like the aftereffects of a storm.

The DJP [Democratic Justice Party], especially, has not regained its strength and is still despondent. This indicates the severity of the incident.

The DJP was barely able to cope with the impact when Nae-Chuck Chong resigned his post as head of the party. However, the DJP was stunned when Chong gave up his Assembly seat and abandoned his contact with party members whom he used to call "life-time comrades" (an honorific formed address to party members).

However the DJP, facing national elections, is preparing for a victory for the sake of retaining their political power. They also revealed their intention to review and throughly correct their misfortune.

Although there has not been any change in party membership, the DJP appears to be committed to a major redirection of their mental attitude.

The improvement of their image is the most urgent issue. One of the officials stated his analysis that the Chong scandal differs from the Mrs Chang scandal of 2 years ago in the sense that the Mr Chong is the chief of the party. This time there is no room for any excuse. Morale of the party members is understandably low.

Despite the incident, there have been those virtuous assemblymen who used to deplore the prevailing atmosphere of contempt. Now, they feel even ashamed of wearing the gold badge [of the party] and become further dispirited.

Therefore, the party is planning to emphasize moral issues and recommitment through the education of party members in the field and having party members attend the political training center.

During the open-air convention scheduled for 1-4 August in the Tuck Sok mountains and expecting 8,000 participants, the DJP seems to anticipate the renewal of a spirited atmosphere.

The mammoth open-air convention which is projected to be twice as large as last year's, will be held not necessarily for the purpose of dealing with the scandal, but rather for the maximum utilization of its opportunity with the case.

The majority of opinion predicts that the event which will be severely affected by the grievance scandal is the party nomination for the 12th general elections.

The nomination of the right person in the election is particularly sensitive because of the fact that the chief of a party, whose slogan is integrity, has failed due to his accumulation of wealth and has caused great pains to the members of the party.

As a side effect, the DJP's new topic surrounding party nomination concerns "double dipping" party members who have accumulated wealth through their business expansions. No doubt, there are talks about previous members who are extraordinarily wealthy.

The party feels it is necessary to investigate thoroughly the financial records of party members which have been stored in their secret security cabinets.

This type of investigation into financial matters appears to be receiving cooperation from the concerned government agency.

With Chong's resignation there are some rumors concerning the resignations of other old party members in conjunction with nominations. Consequently, it draws public attention as to how many persons will be affected, since there is none whose stature is as high as Chong's.

One DJP official has stated that an individual's financial status will be regarded as a critical element in consideration for any position in the party personnel changes, the key positions in the assembly and even in the government.

Another rumor in connection with the scandal is that the elections will be held next year.

Some people believe that the effect of this scandal is unfavorable to the DJP, thereby making it difficult to hold elections this year. Others are of the opinion that the public has a short memory.

One of the concerns that the scandal caused the DJP is the election plan of the Hoenam area. Especially in case of Chunnam Province, the DJP nominee in Haenam Jindoe District was not elected in the last election; Congressman Sang-Jung Shim, of the Kwangju Northeast District, was killed in Burma; and in Tacyang-Socksung, the seat was left vacant by Chong's resignation.

In terms of a campaign strategy, the DJP considered this area to have politically weak districts. On top of that, the DJP has lost an important member through an unexpected event and has even lost favorable public opinion.

The DJP is in search of a new delegate for the troubled Takyang-Socksung District, the only area without a representative. Because there is not a DJP party member who is from this area, the standard tactic among current party members is to improve the party image by selecting a new member to represent this district.

Names of VIP's who held government positions have been recommended, but the DJP does not seem to be considering them. The DJP is at a loss where to start its campaign since it was said for a long time that the present representatives of other districts in Chunnam Province are also weak.

A total replacement of candidates is needed in order to improve the entire situation. However, ideal representatives are not identified and the DJP is in turmoil.

Hoenam has been considered as a strategic area and has received special attention. But with the Chong scandal, the situation has been worse than ever and emergency measures have been demanded.

One of the problems created by this scandal is the alienated feelings on the part of the regular assemblymen who are not the actual core of party officialdom. Aside from the preoccupation with the scandal, general members ponder their own importance within the party.

Most of the general party members were not even aware of the reason for the call of the emergency assembly meeting in the middle of the plenary session on 29 June to receive Chong's resignation.

Some members asked why such an important matter like this was resolved in a hurry; but, this was not the first time general members' alienated sentiment was expressed. Members, who had to learn about all of the major and minor party decisions from the newspaper complained a lot about the lack of even limited consultation; however, their nature does not permit them to speak out their complaints when faced with those officials who were responsible.

Even though the party leaders apologized for not having solicited each individual's opinion at the beginning of the general assembly when the election law negotiations started, many voices were heard that such prevailing attitudes as the decision-making process by the major leaders alone and blind following by general members should now be corrected.

The DJP cannot be a party consisting of less than a handful of members.

With this scandal, new leaders, chief representative Ik-hyon Kwon and secretary general Han-dong Lee announced that the opportunity for frequent conversations and contacts would be offered to resolve the members' complaints.

Representative Kwan boasted of himself starting that from now on he would conduct genuine politics which includes conversations not only with party members but also with the opposition party, as he was now free from his general duties as secretary general.

Because this scandal has made the importance of daily communication so apparent to the DJP, a change in political style toward more within the party is predicted.

New Secretary General Lee is planning to hold separate meetings every month for each city and province in Seoul. He declares that he will especially denounce the bureaucratization of the party.

Secretary General Lee has already held a meeting with city and province bureau directors of the party, and emphasized "local politization of the public" to prevent the bureaucratization.

He stressed that this organizational philosophy is that local party officials should become popular with their inferiors rather than their superiors and that they should never become party members who follow their superior's decisions blindly.

In a meeting with political policy experts, majority of whom are directors of various bureau in the executive branch, Lee requested them to think for the benefit of the people and said, "If one is only pursuing promotion, and returns to his home post, then the policy of the party has a tendency to become one which benefits the administration only."

Another lesson of this scandal is that the fundamental viewpoint toward the press has to be reexamined.

The DJP initially intended to bury this scandal, but it exploded into a tremendous event as a result of being reported on the newspaper.

When the grievance was sent to the newspaper, Chong held a press conference to explain the statement. This was done in order to prevent the story from being released. However, when the story became uncontrollable, the DJP swiftly decided to follow public opinion.

The thought that as long as the press does not find out--everything will be fine, is the same as covering up the problem.

This means that the party does not have any intention of reforming. Will the people trust a party which cannot reform itself, politics, society and the economy?

If many party members still believe that as long as the press does not uncover it, no problem exists, then the DJP will not be capable of getting public support.

The opposition parties have started to show interest in using this scandal for their own benefit.

During the scandal, the opposition parties kept silent, in humane consideration. They felt that it was DJP business. However, [now] they do not seem to wish to pass up this good fortune for the upcoming elections.

The regular sessions of this special National Assembly meeting concluded in haste ambiguously about the matter. However, in the standing committee meetings which start on 2 July, it appears inevitable that the scandal will come up.

If the attacks by the opposition parties are severe, the DJP may not be able to avoid the consequences and its political operation may have to suffer.

The opposition parties which have submitted a predictable series of bills to every National Assembly will most definitely bring up this scandal as a new issue since it has different characteristics from their previous bills.

Political power and ingenuity are expected from the DJP' however, the DJP would not let this scandal be a source of confrontation among the parties, if it realized the damage that could be inflicted by blocking the issue politically.

12709

CSO: 4107/193

MINISTER SAYS CAMPUS VIOLENCE INTOLERABLE

SK290531 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--Education Minister Kwon E-hyok said Wednesday that violence on campus will never be tolerated and will be punished strictly by school regulations as well as by the criminal code when it comes under law.

In a meeting of the university presidents and college deans throughout the nation, Kwon warned if the chaos and drifting of the first semester is repeated in the second semester, campus autonomy will be threatened, while heteronomy will be repeated, bringing about setbacks in the function of the university.

Kwon noted that the most serious problem on campus during the first semester was the infringement of school authority by the violence of minority student radicals who ignored the tolerance and patience of the government and school authorities and misunderstood the campus as an extraterritorial place.

He further emphasized that violence is not a conception that can coexist with autonomy and that the violence on campus not only denies the existence of the university itself, but also endangers the future of the nation.

Kwon predicted that so-called "activist students" will try to destroy campus order by raising issues more fiercely after their experience in the first semester, and that such destructive activities will begin almost simultaneously with the start of the second semester.

He called on the participants to block fundamentally the violence of minority extremist students, which destroys the stability of the campus, and to protect the right of the majority of the students to study.

Explaining that the nation's universities and colleges have been dominated in effect by a history of intervention in their affairs, Kwon emphasized that autonomy is not a benefit given by the government or outside sources but a product of the blood and sweat of the universities themselves.

CSO: 4100/266

BRIEFS

DKP HEAD ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION--Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that it is desirable to hold the parliamentary elections shortly before the end of the current 11th-term National Assembly, obviously suggesting next year as the timing of the elections. In a meeting with reporters at party headquarters, the DKP leader said, "There is no reason to hold the next general elections within this year." Yu made these remarks in response to recently circulating rumors which say that the next house elections might take place before the end of this year at the latest. By law, the forthcoming parliamentary elections can be held at any time between October 12 and March 21 next year, 20 days before the termination of the present parliament. It was recently reported that the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party were planning to hold the election sometime early next year, probably early February, following the scandal concerning properties of Chong Nae-hyok, former chairman of the DJP. However, the latest rumors have it that the government and the DJP are considering holding the parliamentary elections in December, taking advantage of the good performance of the Korean contingent in the L.A. Olympics and the expected bumper harvest of rice. [Text] [SK280037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 84 p 1]

PRIVATE-LEVEL OLYMPICS DIPLOMACY--The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) yesterday called for reinforced private-level diplomacy to promote the successful hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul. The recommendation came during a meeting attended by ranking Foreign Ministry and DJP officials. The meeting deliberated on the proposed ministry budget for fiscal 1985, according to a party spokesman. He said that the Foreign Ministry has set aside little money for Olympic oriented non-governmental diplomacy in its 1985 spending plan. The party's policy planners and budget-related officials, thus, have asked for the ministry to take a "set of steps in support of reinforced private-level diplomacy" to make the 1988 Olympiad a success, said the spokesman. He said the prominent persons will be encouraged to step up efforts to give foreigners a better picture of developments on the Korean peninsula and that more public relations officials could be invited to Korea. The Ministry of Sports is also known to be planning to reinforce its financial support of leading sports officials who will try hard to have more foreign countries participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The DJP policy planners urged the National Unification Board to offer financial support to the unification research centers run by private universities. They pointed out that unification-related research institutes operated by newspapers are provided with financial help. [Text] [SK280040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 84 p 1]

'GUIDED STUDENT SUSPENSION'--Nine universities and colleges have decided to abolish the so-called guided student suspension system. They include Seoul National University, Yonsei University and Korea University. These schools have prepared amendments to school regulations, aimed at abolishing the clause concerning the system. They have asked the Ministry of Education to approve their amended regulations. The clause in question stipulates that the university president may order a student suspended if he considers it necessary, regardless of the student's intention and without consultations. All the colleges and universities have the same clause enabling the president to suspend problem students. Students have been insisting that school authorities have abused the clause as a means to induce problem students into military service. The guided student suspension system was initiated at all the nation's institutions of higher learning at the instruction of the Ministry of Education in 1982. The ministry said the system was necessary to save students facing legal punishment because of their roles in campus disturbances. Since the system went into effect, 447 students have been inducted into military service. College students can postpone fulfilling military service until graduation. However, if they are suspended from school, they are conscripted into the army. [Text] [SK290058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Aug 84 p 8]

443 STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS HELD--Student demonstrations took place 443 times at 56 universities and colleges in the spring semester. Five students were expelled from school and 24 others were suspended or warned for their roles in the demonstrations. Ministry of Education statistics show that students used violence against professors or school officials on 17 occasion at 13 universities and colleges. Destruction of school facilities was reported 61 times at 24 schools. Sit-ins occurred 121 times at 29 schools. Thirty-four teachers or school officials were injured while trying to stop demonstrating students. Because of campus disturbances, 877 riot police suffered injuries. The number of students injured was not known. The statistics show that the number of demonstrations increased more than eightfold over the previous years. Students demonstrations took place 26 times at 20 schools in 1981, 11 times at 10 schools in 1982 and 52 times at 20 schools in 1983. [Text] [SK300142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Aug 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/266

SEOUL CITY PLANS ADDITIONAL BUDGET FOR 1984

SK252331 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul City yesterday announced an extra budget of 192.1 billion won for this year featuring funds for on-going projects, including subway construction and sports facilities.

With the additional sum, the city government's budget exceeded 2,000 billion won. The original budget was 1,901.3 billion won.

The extra budget breaks down to 136.6 billion won in the general and 55.5 billion won in the special account. The revised general account totals 967.1 billion won, a 16.3 percent increase from the original 839.5 billion won. The special account has increased from the original 1,061.8 billion won to 1,117.3 billion won.

City Hall officials said the supplemental budget is less than 214.2 billion won which was added on two occasions to the original fiscal amount of last year.

The planned revenue for the additional budget includes 43.9 billion won in a carryover from last year and 400 million won in subsidies from the central government. Also included is 92.3 billion won in excess in tax collection and savings in expenditures.

"The citizens will not be burdened with extra tax payments to meet the revenues for the supplemental budget," the official said.

The projects to be financed by the extra budget include 20 billion won on subway construction, 10.9 billion won on laying blocks or paving alleys, 6.2 billion won on improving sewers, 3 billion won on expanding riverside roads and 500 million won on building main facilities in the Seoul Sports Complex. The complex will be used for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both in Seoul.

The additional budget also includes funds for two new projects. The earmarked funds are 1,160 million won on building an underpass for vehicles at Sanggae-dong and 2 billion won on constructing a new approach to the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute Hospital at Chong-dong.

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN STOCK MARKET CONSIDERED FOR 1986

SK281037 Seoul YONHAP in English 1005 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 28 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is studying a plan to allow foreigners to invest in the Korean stock market on a selective basis beginning in 1986.

A government source said Tuesday the planned measure will help expedite the internationalization of domestic enterprises and lessen the heavy burden of borrowing foreign loans.

As many of South Korean enterprises have joined the rank of internationally renowned business groups, the government has been under strong pressure from advanced countries in North America and Europe to open the nation's capital market as soon as possible, according to the source.

The capital market open-door policy now under consideration will be put into effect in 1986 at the earliest, allowing a limited number of foreign investors to purchase Korean liquidity shares. The foreign purchase of Korean stocks will be a reality by 1988 when the 24th Summer Olympic Games are held in Seoul.

The government has decided to allow the Korean Fund, a joint Korea-U.S. security company in New York, to engage in stock investments in Korea beginning in mid-September.

All foreign capital investments will be made only through the Korean stock market, the area where foreigners can invest will be limited and foreigners will not be allowed to remit their profits to their home countries for the time being to prevent possible encroachment on the Korean money market, according to the source.

These regulative measures, however, will be removed beginning in 1988, and the domestic money market will be completely opened by the first half of the 1990s.

In line with the capital market internationalization program, domestic enterprises also will be allowed to freely float bonds on foreign money

markets beginning in 1988, and completely free individual investment activities by Korean businessmen in foreign markets will be allowed by the middle of the 1990s, the source said.

CSO: 4100/266

YONHAP REPORTS GOVERNMENT'S ENERGY SAVING PLAN

SK290751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--The government is working out a three-year masterplan to enable the nation to save hundreds of millions of dollars worth of energy annually, starting in 1987, by developing advanced technology in energy consumption, Energy and Resources Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The projected plan envisions a combined annual savings of energy resources worth 460 billion won (569 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 815 won) in seven major energy-consuming industrial fields, the official said.

The introduction of advanced technology is expected to enable the nation to save 196 billion won worth of energy by recovering 7 percent of the energy wasted by industries, they said. Currently, about 47 percent of the nation's total energy import, or energy worth 2.8 trillion won, is known to be wasted by domestic industries.

The plan calls for saving energy worth 49 billion won by substituting coal-water mixtures for 30 percent of conventional boiler fuels, 15 billion won by improving the energy efficiency of furnaces and 42 billion by conserving fuels used for internal-combustion engines, the officials said.

The plan also envisages energy savings worth 64 billion by improving the nation's electrical efficiency, 68 billion won by saving heating fuels used for industrial buildings and 30 billion won by raising industries' processing efficiency, they added.

In order to effectively carry out research to develop energy-conserving technology, the ministry will set up a government-sponsored research center by the end of this year, and will provide it with 14 billion won in research funds, the officials said.

The proposed research center will be staffed by scholars, researchers, experts and businessmen, they added.

CSO: 4100/266

BRIEFS

DOMESTIC LIGHT PLANE TESTED--Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea Wednesday saw its first three light planes make successful test flights at Yosu airport on the southern coast. Developed by Korea's own technology, the three were designed and assembled by an aircraft research team of the government-funded Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. A four-man plane called CH-300 can fly for three hours at a speed of 256 kilometers per hour. The one-man sport plane dubbed "Drifter" is made of fiber-reinforced plastic components weighing only 125 kilograms. A two-man ultralight plane, which can take off on a 20 meter-long runway, is about 7,000 U.S. dollars in price. The versatile light planes will be mainly used for business liaison, sports and reconnaissance. They are expected to be widely used by the military and business circles, and to develop related industries greatly. [Text]
[SK291257 Seoul YONHAP in English 1144 GMT 29 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PROGRESS OF COMPENSATION FOR KAL VICTIMS

SK300731 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--Families of only 79 of the 269 victims of last year's Soviet destruction of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jumbo jetliner have so far received compensation money, the Transportation Ministry said Thursday. Families of the other 112 victims are still trying to get money via the courts, and those of the remaining 78 victims are watching those developments.

The ministry said that from among the families of 110 Korean victims (29 crew members and 81 passengers), those of 66 have received compensation money. Families of another 29 are trying, and those of the remaining 15 are watching developments.

Families of 27 of the 28 Japanese victims are watching developments. The family of one Japanese victim is trying in court. Among the families of the 57 U.S. victims, those of two have received money. Families of another 39 are trying, and those of the remaining 16 are watching developments. Families of five of the 23 Taiwanese victims have received money, and those of the other 18 are trying.

Among the families of 16 Philippine victims, one family has received money, those of 9 are trying and those of the other 6 are watching developments. Families of four of the 12 Hong Kong victims are trying, and those of the other 8 are standing by.

The family of the one of the eight Canadian victims has received money. Those of another three are trying, and those of the remaining four are watching developments. Families of three of the five Thai victims have received the money, and those of the other two are trying. The family of the one Vietnamese victim has received the money.

The family of the one of the two Australian victims has received compensation, and that of the other one is standing by. The family of the one Indian victim is still watching the development. Families of the remaining six victims are still seeking awards. The Korean Air Lines (now Korean Air) had set the compensation at 100,000 U.S. dollars per victim.

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GALLUP POLL FINDINGS ON THE FLAG, NATIONAL ANTHEM, NATIONAL FLOWER

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Kim Sung-ung: "The Contents of Joint Gallup Polls of Department of Public Opinion Survey of HANGUK ILBO and Korean Center for Gallup Polls"]

[Text] The best of all the findings from the Gallup poll was that the people in our country showed an average of 80 percent satisfaction with the national flower, the national flag and the national anthem.

Is Mukungwha (the national flower) the flower I really like? Do I indeed "love" Mukungwha as just a flower without any feeling of obligation because it is the national flower?

Would I select Mukungwha without any hesitancy as the most lovable flower when it is among other flowers such as roses, lilies, or cosmos?

Suppose that I chose the Mukungwha, then is the choice truly an autonomous one? Did I not choose it reluctantly because it is our national flower, or because it has a character that resembles that of our people? In other words, was it not an "imposed" choice because of the fact that it was our national flower?

Similar questions can be applied to the national anthem.

Hearing the national anthem, "Tonghaemul kwa Paektusan...", do I really feel full of patriotism? Do the lyrics not sound too grandiose or rigid? Does the text not seem to lack enough animated feeling to make us feel patriotism or brotherly love?

These kinds of questions cannot be an exception in the case of the national flag. First of all, what is the meaning of Taeguk? What do the Kon and Kon in the four corners mean? Is the Taeguk too complex to understand?

The Taeguk flag, unlike the Mukungwha, does not allow any choice. Whether we like it or not, it is our national flag and the only symbol. Even if we do not know the meaning of the Kon and the Kon, that does not change anything. Does the mere fact that it is our national flag not oblige you to pay respect to the flag regardless of its design and color?

This kind of self-examination might be quite natural. The responses to the gallup polls on the national flower, national flag, and national anthem conducted by the joint survey of the department of public opinion survey of HANGUK ILBO and the Korean center for gallup polls show the natural attitudes of our people to those kinds of natural questions.

If we can choose one remarkable result from this poll, it is that the national flower, Mukungwha, is by no means the flower which our people love most.

"Among flowers, which flower do you like best?"

The responses to the question showed that Mukungwha took only third place (16.5 percent) following roses (22.8 percent) and the chrysanthemum (20 percent).

The rest are in the following order: lily (6.6 percent); cosmos (5.7 percent); magnolia (2.4 percent); carnation (1.6 percent); tulip (1.3 percent); azalea (1.2 percent); forsythia (1.2 percent); misty flower (0.9 percent); others (12.9 percent); and no preference (6.8 percent).

Aside from the degree of the recognition of the flower and of the support, the question of how frequently one sees the flower was asked.

"Please tell us all the flowers in your yard or around your fence."

The responses were in the following order: Persimmon tree (19.6 percent), rose (13.4 percent), sprindle tree (11.5 percent) and mukungwa (11.0 percent).

And those in the less than 10 percent category were in the following order: aromatic tree, date tree, magnolia, ginkgo tree, cherry tree, camellia, pomegranate tree, papaya and pear tree.

Despite the small degree of support for the mukungwha, the people's recognition of the flower was reasonably high. Because, to the question, "When you see a mukungwha, can you tell it from other flowers?", 97.2 percent responded that "I can," whereas 2.8 percent said "I am not so sure."

Also to the question, "Have you seen any mukungwha in the past year?", 85.5 percent of the respondents answered "Yes, I have" and 14.5 percent responded "No."

Syntheses of all the above responses suggest the following conclusion. Most of the people do not have any particular resistance to accepting mukungwha as the national flower. The flower, however, does not receive the love of the people as it deserves as the national flower.

Also, it might be natural to draw the following conclusion.

The rose of England, and the cherry Blossom of Japan represent and explain everything of each country by itself. But this would not mean that every British or every Japanese regards the rose or the cherry blossom, respectively, as the flowers they love most or take best care of.

In this respect, the mukungwha has in common with the other two flowers that it is recognized as the national flower, and that that does not necessarily reflect the people's love of the flowers.

The reasons given by those respondents who insist upon the mukungwha as the national flower are in the following order: 29.5 percent of respondents answered, "Because it has a long history and tradition, 14.7 percent answered it "Has endurance"; 12.0 percent "symbolizes our nation"; 9.0 percent, "just like it"; and 7.7 percent, "it is pretty." After all, the inherent quality of a flower, "being pretty," was the lowest reason, which easily indicated that the people's perception of the mukungwha is more determined by the fact that it is the national flower than by their love of the flower.

Those 14.8 percent of the respondents who answered "the national flower needs to be changed" to the question of the relevance of the mukungwha as the national flower explain the reasons for the "need to change" in the following order: 38 percent answered "It has many aphides"; 13.1 percent, "The flower is messy"; 6.4 percent, "The flower is not pretty"; 4.7 percent, "It lacks a symbolic quality"; and another 4.7 percent, "Hard to take care of."

Symbols often have existed as various forms of "means." It has existed and functioned, among the many means, particularly as political instruments.

Nations, churches, parties, or the monarchies have utilized "symbols" as the most rational means to control and rule. The symbols such as the iron cross of the Nazis and the various ornaments of the European monarchies of the Middle Ages have functioned as the political means to justify the means and the reasons of their existence.

Modern states have regarded the importance of "symbols" as a necessary condition for the establishment of nations. The national flower, national flag, and national anthem were created as symbols.

Our nation also has had the national flower, national flag and national anthem since the Korean imperial dynasty, but the length of the period of having such national symbols is less than that of our neighbor Japan, America, or other European countries.

In other words, the degree of recognition of mukungwha as the national flower is high, but the attitude toward accepting the flower as the symbol of our nation, or the depth of desire to love and take care of it as the national flower falls behind the other nations. This people's ambiguous attitude towards mukungwha as a flower and mukungwha as the national flower is shown partly in the cases of other symbols such as the national flag and the national anthem.

The questions are given as follows: "Some people do not see any reason to change our national flag, thinking that the Taeguk flag is appropriate as it is, while some others think it would be better to change it. Which side do you agree with?" To the question, the response of "No need to change" was absolutely the highest, at 84.3 percent, followed by 7.6 percent of "Need to change" and 8.1 percent of "Do not know."

However, the examination of the degree of the actual respect toward the Taeguk flag, in other words, the responses to the question "Is the Taeguk flag hanging on the wall of your house?" showed only a 4.7 percent response of "Yes, it is hanging," whereas 95.3 percent said "No."

Also, only 44.3 percent of the respondents have correct knowledge of the features of the national flag.

The results of the survey leave the impression that respect for the Taeguk flag is imposed [on us].

This gets clearer when we look at the nations such as the United States and England where the concept of the national flag as a symbol is deeply embedded in the people's mind. On the holidays or at festivals, we often see Uncle Sam dressed-up in clothes made from the Stars and Stripes. Also the Union Jack (the national flag of England) is the symbol of England which was respected and loved even by the British pirates.

Even our neighbor country Japan has greater respect for the national flag than we do. In 1977, the Japanese News Communication Agency made a national survey to find out if the Hinomaru (the Japanese national flag) was perceived as appropriate. The result of the survey showed that 92 percent of the respondents said "Appropriate," 2 percent answered, "No," and 6 percent, "Do not know," among which the response of "Appropriate" of 92 percent showed much higher support than 84.3 percent support of our nation.

To the question about the meaning of the Taeguk flag, 7.1 percent of the respondents answered, "Know well," 53.5 percent, "Know a little," and the remaining 34.3 percent responded, "Do not know," about the design and the meaning of the flag.

Also when asked who first made the Taeguk flag (the person who made it is unknown at the present time), 16.2 percent of the respondents pointed out, "Pak Yong-hyo." Pak Yong-hyo is merely the person who first used the Taeguk flag. The responses also, in addition to "Pak Yong-hyo," included 1 percent of "Kim Ok-kyun," 0.7 percent of "Yu Kwan-sun," 0.4 percent, "An Ch'ang-ho," 0.3 percent, "An Ik-tae," 1.7 percent "Miscellaneous," and 79.8 percent of "Do not know."

To the question about feelings when looking at the Taeguk-flag, 24.8 percent of the respondents said, "Solemnity, reverence," 12.5 percent answered, "Feeling proud of it," and 9.3 percent, "Patriotism, loyalty." Among the respondents who feel the need to change the national flag (7.6 percent), as the reasons for change 20.1 percent pointed out that "The Taeguk is not made right," 19.1 percent, that "The flag is hard to draw," 8.7 percent that "It describes the South-north division," 7.2 percent, that "It has no history and tradition," and lastly 2.5 percent said, "No particular reason."

The final question given was about the national anthem. The results showed a similar pattern and degree of respect and supporting attitude to those of the other cases.

To the question "Where did you hear or watch the national anthem sung most recently?," 55 percent of the total respondents pointed out, "On TV," followed by the order of 10.6 percent, "On radio"; 10.6 percent "In School/Working place"; 7.6 percent, "On the street"; and 5.1 percent "From a public office."

Concerning the relevance of the Korean anthem, that is, to the question of whether the anthem needs to be replaced by another song, 80.1 percent of the respondents answered "No need to change," whereas 8.9 percent showed, "Need to change," and 11.0 percent said "Do not know."

In the case of Japan, the poll on the relevance of "Kimigayo" (the Japanese national anthem) (done by the News Communication Agency in 1977) indicated a similar degree of supportiveness by 80.7 percent of response on "Relevant" to that of ours. For the reasons pointed out by the respondents who feel that the Korean anthem needs to be changed, 29.6 percent of respondents said, "The lyrics are not good and too long" and 22.3 percent answered "It contains a sad element."

When asked "How do you feel when you sing or hear the Korean anthem?," 34.8 percent of the respondents indicated, "Feeling of solemnity and reverence"; 10.7 percent, "Feeling patriotic and loyal," 10.4 percent, "Feeling close"; 8.5 percent, "Feeling impressive"; 5.9 percent, "Feeling pathetic"; 5.4 percent, "Feeling confident and proud"; 4.7 percent, "Feeling calm"; 2.7 percent, "Feeling of Koreanness"; 1.7 percent, "Reminded of the movement for national liberation"; 1.6 percent, "Feeling fresh in mind"; and 1.3 percent, "Feeling peaceful."

Now, to determine the level of memorizing the lyrics of the anthem, the question "With what words do you think the second paragraph of the Korean anthem starts?" was asked. The responses showed that 54.4 percent of the people gave the correct answer (Namsan wi ui cho sonamu) while the rest, 45.6 percent were wrong.

The ratio based on sex in memorizing the correct lyrics showed that the male was higher (61.6 percent) than the female (47.3 percent), and the younger, the higher (age 18-24: 77.1 percent; over 50: 29.4 percent).

Also the results indicated that the higher the education level is, the higher the level of memorization (above higher education: 78.3 percent; under elementary education: 28.7 percent), and when based on occupation, the students were the highest (87.1 percent) while the lowest groups were agriculture and fishing (39.2 percent) and housewife (41.0 percent). Another question asked if the respondent himself had sung the national anthem even just once in the past year: 80.9 percent of the respondents said, "Yes," 18.2 percent, "No," and 0.9 percent, "Do not know."

The final question asked if they know who the composer of the anthem is. Among the responses, the correct answer (An Ik-tae) was given by 45 percent of all the respondents, the wrong answer was 2.7 percent, and 52.3 percent indicated "Do not know."

Table: What do you feel when you look at the Taeguk flag?

		Good	Symbol of our Nation	Warm Feel- ing	Histor- ical in- cident or person	Sad	Made wrong	No par- ticular opinion	Divis- ion of the Nation	Other
	Total	7.1	7.2	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	2.8	1.6	12.3
Sex	male	7.6	6.3	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.0	13.2
	female	6.5	8.1	3.1	0.8	2.0	0.6	3.0	1.3	11.3
Age	18-24	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4	-	11.0
	25-29	3.3	4.8	2.4	1.0	1.9	-	2.9	1.9	12.4
	30-39	7.1	7.1	4.1	1.1	2.6	-	1.5	2.2	13.4
	40-49	7.1	7.71	3.0	2.4	0.6	2.4	4.2	1.8	14.9
	over 50	15.4	14.7	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.5	5.1	2.2	9.6
Size of City	large city	4.8	5.9	3.0	0.8	3.3	1.3	1.8	0.9	13.4
	medium & small city	6.3	9.0	2.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	3.1	2.9	15.4
	town	4.2	3.5	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.5	3.6	2.5	12.1
	township	12.8	9.8	2.4	2.9	0.4	1.3	3.8	1.3	7.8
Education Level	less than elementary	14.2	10.3	3.4	2.4	1.8	0.7	5.1	0.5	9.2
	middle school graduate	8.5	9.4	3.9	0.9	2.0	1.1	3.0	3.0	12.8
	high school graduate	0.9	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.6	2.1	2.2	12.6
	above higher education	4.9	4.9	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	6.5	1.0	11.3
Occupation	Agriculture & Fishing	20.9	12.5	2.0	3.5	1.0	1.0	3.9	2.6	10.3
	self-business									
	commercial & industrial	5.7	2.6	3.9	1.3	2.6	-	2.6	1.3	16.1
	Labor/production	3.5	5.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	17.2
	Office/pro- fessional	1.8	4.0	2.9	3.7	1.5	2.9	0.7	1.5	11.2
	Housewife	6.8	9.0	3.6	-	2.2	-	3.0	1.6	10.8
	Students	3.3	3.7	2.2	-	1.5	2.2	1.5	0.7	14.1
	Miscellaneous	4.8	7.4	-	3.6	1.6	2.0	5.6	1.6	11.3
Religion	Buddhism	6.6	8.1	4.1	2.2	2.9	0.5	5.2	2.1	11.6
	Catholic	5.5	8.3	1.4	2.9	4.3	1.4	2.9	-	11.5
	Christian	6.7	5.6	2.7	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.0	2.3	16.2
	Others	11.4	7.6	7.6	-	-	3.8	-	-	11.4
	No religion	7.6	7.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.3	10.6

The proportion of the correct answer based on sex indicated that the male group (50.6 percent) is higher than the female group (39.3 percent); the younger, the higher (age 18-24: 51.9 percent; over 50: 22.8 percent); the higher the education, the higher the rate was (above higher education: 79.3 percent; under elementary education: 11.8 percent); and the more income the group has, the higher the rate was (above 310,000 won: 67.3 percent; under 150,000 won: 28.3 percent).

The rate based on occupation showed that the students were the highest group (81.8 percent), and the agricultural and fishing group, the lowest (20.5 percent).

12604

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INVESTMENT IN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRIES BY MAJOR COMPANIES REPORTED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] 1,800 Billion Won To Be Invested in Semiconductor Industries; Five Major Companies, including Samsung and Kumsong, Confirm 5-Year Plans; 256K DRAM's and 1-Mega DRAM's To Be Mass Produced; More Than \$1.5 Billion Exports in 1988 Expected. Samsung Targets 600 Billion Won Investment and \$650 Million Export by 1990; Kumsong To Invest 600 Billion Won and Develop 80 Types, Including 8-bit Microprocessors; Hyundai To Invest 320 Billion Won in Total and Mass Produce 64K and 256K DRAMs, and Export \$500 Million Worth; Taeu To Invest 280 Billion Won to Equip 300,000 Piece Wafer Per Year Capacity Production Processing Facilities; Hanguk Electronics to Invest 93.7 Billion Won to Produce 200 Million Pieces of Individual Elements Per Year, Including Diodes.

The fever in financial circles of semiconductor industries has been increasing with every passing day.

It is reported that the five major semiconductor firms, Samsung, Kumsong, Hyundai, Taeu and Hanguk, have firmly established ambitious short and long-term plans, according to which these companies will invest a total of 1,893.7 billion won during the next 5 years, and each company will target export goals up to \$650 million beginning in the latter half of the 1980's.

According to sources in industry circles on 16 July, as semiconductor firms that are entering the mass production stage for an advanced technological field, very large-scale integration (VLSI) class semiconductors, including 64K of DRAM's [dynamic random access memory] and gate arrays, have each firmly formulated massive investment plans and are doing their best to make another leap in this field because other new firms are in pursuit.

Samsung Semiconductor Communication is mass producing 64K DRAM's while currently maintaining a 50 percent share. When the construction of the second factory, which was started earlier this month, is completed next March, it will produce 256K DRAM's, beginning in 1987, and it plans to enter into the commercial production of 1-mega DRAM's.

In order to support these plans, Samsung will invest 30 billion won in technological development this year, and 200 billion won by 1988, a total of 230 billion won. In addition, Samsung plans to invest a total of 600 billion won by 1990, including plant and equipment investment.

In keeping step with such mass production systems, Samsung has established export targets of 240 million dollars for 1985, 450 million dollars for 1986 and 650 million dollars for 1987.

Having triumphed in the massive exports of gate arrays, which are semi-order type VLSI class semiconductors, Kumsong Semiconductor will adopt gate arrays as its main product. In order to develop and manufacture 80 types of commercial semiconductors, including 8-bit microprocessors and standard logic elements, Kumsong plans to invest a total of 600 billion won by 1988, including 120 billion won earmarked for 1984.

Of this, plant and equipment investment will amount to 380 billion won, and investment in research and development will amount to 220 billion won. The latter sum is equivalent to 30 percent of the gross sale.

Kumsong plans to equip 5-inch wafer processing facilities for the annual production of 400,000 pieces in order to enhance its international competitiveness. In addition, it plans to establish design offices in large cities in Korea and overseas in order to concentrate on the exports of semi-order type semiconductors which are more expensive than standard types.

Through these steps, Kumsong has decided to export \$40 million worth or 32 percent of the gross sales this year, and \$200 million worth or 64 percent of its gross sales in 1985.

The latecomer, Hyondae Electronics, plans to complete the trial manufacture of 16K SRAM's [static random access memory] this August following the completion of the semiconductor factory at Ich'on, and to complete mass production systems by the end of this year or, at latest, by early next year.

Hyondae plans to export \$50 million worth next year for the first time, and then, by expanding the scale of export thereafter, it hopes to export \$370 million worth in 1986, and \$500 million worth in 1987.

In order to carry out these plans, Hyondae has decided to invest 320 million won by 1988 so as to build facilities with the capacity for processing 200,000 pieces of 5-inch silicon wafers, and to follow up the mass production of 16K SRAM's with the successive development and manufacture of 128K ROM's [read-only memory] 64K SRAM's, 64K DRAM's and 256K DRAM's.

Future Plans of Five Major Semiconductor Companies

Company	Investment Plan for Next 5 Years (100 Million Won)	Export Plans (Million dollars)	Main Targeted Products
Samsung Semiconductor Communication	6,000	650 (1987)	64K DRAM's, 256K DRAM's, 1-mega DRAM's
Kumson Semiconductors	6,000	200 (1985)	Gate arrays, 8-bit microprocessors
Hyundai Electronics	3,200	500 (1987)	16K SRAM's, 128K ROM's, 64K SRAM's, 64K DRAM's, 256K DRAM's
Taeu Electronics	2,800	Undecided	Custom IC's [integrated circuit], IC's for communication and other special uses
Korea Electronics	937	150 (1988)	Bipolar IC's, TR's, diodes and other individual elements

To match such active moves of the established firms, new firms are making serious developmental efforts.

Having taken over the Korea Electronics Technology Institute's wafer processing facilities for the price of 29.9 billion won, Taeu plans to invest an additional 250 billion won for the next 5 years and to build, by 1986, wafer processing facilities with an annual capacity of 300,000 pieces, and to build early production systems for VLSI-class semiconductors.

Taeu has decided to build a second factory near Seoul toward the end of 1986.

Taeu has decided to concentrate on the development of various custom IC's, and IC's for communication and other special purposes. Currently Taeu is negotiating technological cooperation agreements with advanced firms in the United States and Japan. When this is concluded, Taeu will specify the scale of wafer processing, production and export.

Korea Electronics, a world-class maker in the field of individual elements, including transistors also has definitely decided for increasing investment.

Korea Electronics plans to invest a total of 93.7 billion won by 1988, including 74.2 billion won for plant and equipment and 19.5 billion won for research and development. Through this, Korea Electronics plans to raise the monthly production capacity of individual elements, including transistors and diodes, from 140 million pieces currently to 200 million pieces by 1988, and to raise the monthly capacity of bipolar IC's from 2.5 million to 20 million pieces during the same period, and also to increase the wafer processing capacity to match.

Korea Electronics has signed long-term export contracts with such large makers as Toshiba, Motorola and Thompson for \$20 million per year. It has decided to increase its exports from \$40 million this year to as much as \$150 million in 1988.

These firms do not consider such large scale investments too excessive.

Industry circles hold the view that because problems exist in the demand and supply of semiconductors throughout the world, the advanced nations have been increasing facilities, but the continuously growing demand for semiconductors will cover considerable portions of that increase.

Given the condition that the semiconductor industries in Korea have one-fiftieth the capacity of Japanese industries, if local companies each develop specialized systems and launch joint technological and element development among the same industries, they will be able to guarantee international competitiveness. They point out that the development of the lead frame plane carried out by P'ungsan Metal will provide a great turning point for this.

10372

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHON'S VISIT TO JAPAN ANALYZED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Jul 84 pp 2-3

[Text] Emperor Hirohito of Japan has been living in a large residence called Kokyo for 83 years, the perimeter of which is 4.7 km. In Kokyo, an overgrown forest placed in the heart of Tokyo, Hirohito's grandfather, Emperor Meiji, signed his name on a document which affiliated Korea with Japan and dethroned the king of Korea when Hirohito was 10 years old.

After succeeding his father Daisho, who reigned for just 15 years, Hirohito, who is in the 59th year of his reign in the era of Showa, experienced all kinds of glory and shame, from the defeat at the end of an aggressive war through reconstruction until Japan became the second greatest economic power in the world.

After the war, besides visiting western Europe, England and the United States, he has received an average of 10 national guests, or guests of that level, every year since Japan's independence in 1952.

Siina Ezsaburo, now deceased, who was the foreign minister when Korea and Japan normalized relations, equivocated that the "former relationship was a pity . . . [and had] deep regrets," in which it is not certain now who feels sorry for whom and who regrets what and how.

The current prime minister of Japan, Nakasone, who made a good impression in that he opened the new age of Korean-Japanese cooperation, did not leave a lasting impression either at the national level when he visited Korea early last year for the first time.

It is said that another reason that Korean-Japanese relations do not develop with an open mind at the national level is because of a chronic adverse balance of trade and because the position and treatment of Koreans residing in Japan are not fair.

The Korean trade deficit with Japan surpassed \$30 billion, but responsible people of Japan feign ignorance saying, "Korea imports productive and intermediary materials and mechanical equipment and also produces them and that helps their exports."

By doing this, it will be difficult to develop a new dimension in the Korean-Japanese relationship through international division of labor even as sensible, intelligent people of Japan have said.

About the treatment of Koreans residing in Japan, such as taking fingerprints for alien registration cards, Japan is trying to rationalize treating Korean residents in Japan as criminals with the excuse that "Koreans and Americans also take fingerprints."

Through giving adequate consideration to the fact that generations of Koreans have been living in Japan, the Japanese government should guarantee them a special legal position and treat them differently than other foreigners according to the spirit of the Korea-Japan basic treaty.

Besides this, there are many other problems between Korea and Japan. In order to make the first visit in history of the president of Korea helpful to the development of future relations between the two countries, the Japanese government should bring about at least several basic conditions which were indicated as a result of President Chun's visiting Japan. Borrowing the words of one high-ranking government official, it might be "easy and low-cost diplomacy" to do so, when considered over the long term.

If Japan treats the historical visit of the president of Korea with only the same customs as shown other countries, it might make Japan pay a high cost which will become a grudge in the Korean people's minds for a long time.

In this way, as Willie Brandt of West Germany, when he was prime minister, visited Poland and apologized for the Nazi's faults honestly and openly, sensible Japanese, as well as Koreans, are expecting the emperor of Japan to speak candidly without being restricted by the relationship that has existed until now. As it was an exception in our history for Japan to absorb Korea forcefully, a word from the emperor of Japan which signals an end to this era should be exceptional in promotion of our relationship.

If President Chun Doo Hwan officially visits Japan in the fall, as the first Korean head of state to officially visit Japan for the first time in history, the emperor of Japan will perhaps greet the most meaningful and valuable guest in the 59 years of his reign. The fact that President Chun's visiting Japan will be meaningful and valuable to the emperor of Japan is not only because of the fact that the president of Korea will visit Japan for the first time.

More than that, it is because the successor to the last head of state who was responsible for the colonial domination which left the biggest strain on this century in 2,000 years of Korean-Japanese relations according to history, greets the president of Korea still as the national chief of Japan even though his authority has changed.

After the war was lost, Japan began with a peace treaty with allied nations such as the United States, but excluding the Soviet Union, even though they were battle opponents. On that basis, it has been 19 years since Japan normalized diplomatic relations with Korea.

Still, when we, the Korean people, think about Japan, it is not easy to keep an unpleasant reaction under control. It is because the Japanese themselves do not follow the word "kegime" (clean finish), which they like to use. First, because we have not yet heard a responsible word which can heal the Korean people's wounds from Japan's colonial domination of Korea for 39 years after the war.

President Chun Doo Hwan's visit to Japan has formal significance in that the head of our country will officially set foot on Japanese soil for the first time in the history of the Korean-Japanese relationship. Furthermore, the political significance of the visit is that a tradition in the Korean-Japanese relationship will develop from that formality.

It is considered characteristic of the relationship between both countries that Japan is geographically the closest neighbor but formal exchanges with this neighbor were only lately developed. President Chun's visit to Japan has a special meaning which exceeds the dimensions of ordinary summit diplomacy. The historical background of invading and being invaded between Korea and Japan still remains as the basis of national feelings which are not easy for us to wipe out.

It is essential to open the way for a new age as companions, doing away with the hostile and negative [aspects] of the Korean-Japanese relationship and the bitter experiences of the past.

It seems that President Chun will find a means to pierce the shell called "close but distant countries" in his first meeting with Hirohito, emperor of Japan, during his visit there.

It is expected that the attitude of Japan, which will make us shake off the unfortunate inheritance of past history, will be conveyed by the emperor of Japan. This will be the basis for forming a relationship as a true neighbor.

As we indicated in more detail, the meeting between President Chun and the emperor of Japan implies an apology from the viewpoint of Japan and one of reconciliation by Korean upon the acceptance of that apology. Accordingly, the establishment of this kind of basic starting point is expected.

The reason that President Chun set this fall as the time to visit Japan was that it was judged that conditions which could make an emotional and systematic relationship more firmly between the two countries has matured. It is one indicator of the condition of maturity that the Japanese government abandoned the situation of distance between South and North Korea and they are strengthening cooperation on the economical and political stage since Prime Minister Nakasone's appearance. Informed sources pointed out, "It's more effective to hammer steel when it is hot," and think of the Korean-Japanese relationship at this time as hot steel and liken President Chun's visit to Japan as the act of hammering.

When we look ahead to the year 2000 and beyond, which is just 16 years ahead, relations between the two countries are at the point that efforts which overcome the past are needed for the interest of each country. Until now, the East Asian situation has been influenced by the two super powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. At the point that it is predicted that Japan and China will have equal power with today's United States and the Soviet Union, Korea and Japan both feel the need to hold hands more firmly for the peace, liberty and prosperity which are the common goals of both countries.

In relation to this, it seems that this action of visiting Japan will contribute to reaffirming the common interest of both countries to maintain peace and stability in the Far East and, one step further, it will also contribute to preparing the cooperative road which connects Seoul, Tokyo and Washington, D.C.

On the other hand, President Chun's visit to Japan is not only a symbolic action which assures a new age, but substantial problems of preparing for mutual benefits and good neighborly relations of mutual aid will also be discussed.

First of all, the problem of opening Japanese markets to Korea to improve the trade deficit of Korea with Japan which has reached \$26.9 million since the normalization of diplomatic relations in 1965, will be discussed. It also seems that the issue of technical cooperation between the two countries will play an important part. Korea has been asking for ultra-modern technology such as integrated circuits, robots for industry and the transfer of new technology in the fields of energy, agriculture and fisheries.

Besides this, it seems that the legal position of the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan is one of the pending issues between Korea and Japan, and plans for the raising of morale of these Koreans, such as the abolition of laws for collecting fingerprints, abolition of the law requiring the carrying of alien registration cards, and open policy for jobs and social welfare benefits and the problem of solving [the national dress by the textbook which] still remains in Koreans' minds, will be the main subject matter.

Of course, neither a compromise settlement of such pending questions nor dissolution of remaining grudges are easily solved in a short time by visiting Japan once.

However, next year it will be 40 years since the liberation and 20 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations, so it is certain that visiting Japan will at least be an opportune moment to dissolve dissatisfactions of the past between the two countries. This kind of momentum could also be a turning point which increases the Japanese people's understanding of Korea and our people's understanding of Japan.

While the interest of the Japanese government and people about Korea is very high these days, to us who have consistently looked with indifference to Japan and turned away from them because of an emotional reaction like an "unforgettable past," it could also be a beginning to heighten our efforts to know about Japan.

This visit to Japan, which will be the completion of an organized summit of diplomacy in the Pacific which President Chun has done since the departure of the 5th Republic, can be seen as an effort to deal positively with changes in the international society through our position that "Bolting the gate to neighbors, we cannot be Korea in the world."

12696

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SLOOC PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON 1988 SEOUL OLYMPICS

'Very Optimistic' About Prospects

SK280833 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 28 Aug (YONHAP)--The president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) said Tuesday he was "very optimistic" about the prospects for participation by the Soviet Union and East Bloc countries in the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

No Tae-u, the SLOOC head, said that sports leaders from those communist countries have acknowledged that South Korea was organizing the Olympics in accordance with the principles of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Charter.

Disclosing he had contacts with many sports leaders from communist countries during the Los Angeles Olympics, which ended two weeks ago, No quoted them as having said there would be no excuse or pretext for them not to participate in properly organized Olympics.

The top Olympic organizer was replying to reporters' questions during professional luncheon hosted by the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club.

Asked about North Korea's attitude toward the Seoul Olympics, No said he was not optimistic at present.

He said, however, "We will do our best expecting North Korea to respond positively to our call for dialogue to form a single South-North Olympic team, although it continues to reject Seoul's demand."

"We have been making a strenuous effort to hold dialogue with North Korea's sports officials to form a single South-North Korean team, and we will continue this effort in the future," he said.

On the possibility that North Korea would engage in violence to disturb Seoul's successful hosting of the Olympics, the SLOOC head said, "We are fully ready to counter any kind of North Korean disturbance."

Speaking before some 50 foreign and local journalists, No said there has not been formal contact at the governmental level between Korea and the Soviet Union on the matter of Soviet participation in the 1988 games.

No hinted, however, that he had contacts with Soviet officials in Los Angeles during the 23d Olympics.

"All the IOC members gathered at a hotel, and we had chances to freely contact with officials from East Bloc countries," he noted.

On the negotiations for the sales of TV rights, No said talks with the United States will be completed by the end of this year, and his committee will negotiate with other countries in 1985.

The United States will share more than two-thirds of the total TV rights sales, he revealed.

No, however, declined to disclose the total revenue by the sale of TV rights saying, "The more the better for us, and the less the better for our counterparts."

Noting that the Seoul Olympics will cost some 1.66 billion U.S. dollars in direct expenses, No said his committee is planning to raise the money by selling television rights, commemorative coins, stamps and lottery and admission tickets and through the sponsorship and licensing program.

Appraising the Los Angeles Olympics as a success, No said, "We are firmly determined to make the games of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul in 1988 the best ever in Olympic history, and we have every confidence in our ability to do so."

Noting that building a peaceful world, a primary goal of the Olympic movement, is also the unwavering and historic desire of the Korean people, he said, "we want to make this desire of the Korean people for peace known throughout the world by hosting the Seoul Olympics successfully."

Pointing out that "harmony and progress" was adopted as the motto of the Seoul games, No said Seoul will invite athletes from all Olympics member nations, irrespective of ideology, race and religion.

He added that athletes and officials will be assured of safety and freedom from any trouble during the Seoul Olympics.

Further on President's Talk

SK290052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said yesterday that during the 1988 Summer Games, the safety and freedom of all participating athletes and officials will be fully guaranteed.

He made the point when he spoke as a guest speaker for the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club.

"With active government support and through close cooperation with the International Olympic Committee (IOC), we are preparing all necessary facilities and taking every possible measure to guarantee the convenience and security of athletes and officials so that no nation can have any excuse for nonparticipation," No said.

He recalled that President Chon Tu-hwan, in his personal letter of July 16 to IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, guaranteed the personal safety of athletes and officials during their stay in Seoul for the Games.

He said his committee will invite all athletes from all Olympic family member nations, irrespective of ideology, race and religion while respecting and adhering to the Olympic Charter in preparing and staging the Games.

"We believe and expect that all Olympic nations will accept our invitation," No said.

He reiterated that at the 88th IOC session held during the Los Angeles Games, "the IOC gave its final approval to our proposal that the 24th Olympiad be held for 16 days from September 17 through October 2, 1988." He said IOC President Samaranch and many other world sports leaders reaffirmed their support and assistance for the Seoul Olympic Games.

He estimated the costs directly associated with the Games at \$1,660 million and said his committee will raise part of the sum by selling TV rights to broadcast the event.

Additional funds needed will be raised by selling commemorative coins, stamps, lottery and admission tickets and also through sponsorship and licensing programs, he said.

No, chief organizer, of the Seoul Games said, however, that he will not be restricted to only the revenue side of the Games. He added that his committee will weigh the criticism heard against the excessive commercialism of the recent Los Angeles Games.

"Because of the private financing, the L.A. Games organizers were blamed for inconveniences the athletes, officials, reporters and spectators experienced during the Games. But in the Seoul Games, such inconveniences will not occur," No said.

He said that he prefers to define the Seoul Olympics as an international sporting event that is being prepared and held with active government assistance and popular cooperation.

Asked about negotiations for TV rights for the Seoul Olympics, No said talks with the American networks, which will account for nearly two-thirds of the total proceeds, are to be completed within this year with the help of the IOC. He also said that negotiations with other countries will start next year.

He said, "As we have chosen 'Harmony and Progress' as the motto of the Seoul Olympics, we hope to see the world come together in our Games, some for the first time since the Montreal Games."

Concerning the anti-Soviet sentiments among Koreans prompted by the shooting down of a Korean airliner with 269 people aboard by Soviet fighters last September, No said that nothing good could be achieved by dwelling on the tragedy.

"We hope the Soviet Union will show its sincere intention to participate in the Seoul Olympic Games and this will greatly help to heal the wounds inflicted on the Korean people," he said.

Asked about North Korea's attitude toward the Seoul Olympics, No said he was not optimistic at this stage.

He said, however, "We will do our best expecting North Korea to respond positively to our call for dialogue to form a single South-North Olympic team, although it continues to reject Seoul's demand."

"We have been making strenuous efforts to hold talks with North Korea's sports officials to form a single South-North Korean team, and we will continue this effort in the future," he said.

On the possibility of North Korea's unleashing of violence to disturb Seoul's successful holding of the Olympics, No said, "We are fully ready to counter any kind of North Korean disturbance."

He said that world sports dignitaries and IOC members from China and a few East European countries will come to Seoul to attend the opening ceremony of the Olympic main stadium in Chamsil Sports Complex next month.

Among the expected visitors of IOC President Samaranch; Primo Nebiolo, president of the Association of Summer Olympic Sports Federations and the International Amateur Athletic Federation; and Mario Vazquez, president of the Association of National Olympic Committees, No said.

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NEWS ANALYSIS' ON CHON'S UPCOMING JAPAN TRIP

SK270247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 27 Aug 84

[News analysis by Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, 27 Aug (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to Japan in September, the first official one in history by a Korean head of state, is expected to open a new era in relations between the two countries separated by only a "tiny ribbon of water."

South Korea and Japan, which next year observe the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from 36 years of Japanese colonial rule and the 20th anniversary of the normalization of their relations, have had no official summit visit from each other except for Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's trip in January of last year.

Marking the first exchange of official visits between the two countries, Chon's trip to Japan will lay a cornerstone in a new cooperative partnership bound for peace and stability in the Pacific era.

Chon's trip, the fifth for him since he took office in 1980, will contribute to expanding Japan's role in the peace and stability of the divided Korean peninsula.

The two countries might also make breakthroughs in long-pending issues, such as the improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, correction of the trade imbalance and transfer of Japan's advanced technology to Korea.

Geographic and cultural proximity have not only enabled the two countries to maintain close exchange for thousands of years but also caused a number of confrontations. In particular, the 36-year-long Japanese colonial rule of Korea has been a serious blow to friendship and mutual trust between the two peoples.

A meeting between Chon and Japanese Emperor Hirohito, scheduled during Chon's visit, will thus symbolically demonstrate a clearing away of the "unfortunate past" and the opening of a new era of equal partnership between the two countries.

Hirohito is expected to express Japan's repentance of and apology for the "unfortunate past history" and Chon, in return, is expected to show pardon in the "ritual of clearance."

Chon's visit can also be interpreted as a move to pave the way for stability on the Korean peninsula, as well as peace in Northeast Asia, and to positively cope with the rapid changes in unstable and fluid world politics around the peninsula.

The persistent Soviet military buildup in the Far East and North Korean bellicosity there have become serious threats to the peace and stability of the region. The growing international prestige of Japan and China even foretell a possible reorganization of the region's power structure in the near future.

The unprecedentedly busy movement involving world leaders around the Korean peninsula in recent months demonstrates well the possibility of a rearrangement of the power structure in the region.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited South Korea and Japan last November, while in the same month Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang also visited Japan. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang travelled to the United States two months later. Nakasone flew into Beijing in March of this year, and Reagan followed just one month later. In May, Hu visited Pyongyang. North Korean leader Kim Il-song toured the Soviet Union and its East European communist allies in June.

Along with its close alliance with the United States, South Korea's ties with Japan expect to be reinforced through Chon's visit. Thus they will serve as a war deterrent on the Korean peninsula and contribute to the stability of Northeast Asia.

Seoul and Tokyo have not yet established any tangible, cooperative security relations. However, the four billion U.S. dollar Japanese loan package agreed to in January of 1983 when Nakasone came to Seoul for a two-day official visit has Japan's indirect support for South Korea's security efforts.

The joint communique issued at that time by Chon and Nakasone also stipulated a strong security linkage between the two lands.

Chon's visit will spur, among other things, bilateral trade and economic and technical cooperation. It is also true that economic ties between the two countries have contributed greatly to the development of both economies since the two nations normalized relations in 1965.

However, Korea's trade deficit with Japan during the past 19 years totals 28 billion dollars, and its request for Japan's transfer of advanced technology has gone unheeded.

In addition, Chon is expected to convey warm affection from the Korean people to their 700,000 compatriots living in Japan and to call the attention of the Japanese Government to those residents so that they can lead stable lives.

Thus Chon's visit will create national integrity and consciousness among the Korean residents about the peaceful reunification of the motherland and will encourage them to serve as a bridge to promotion, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries rather than as several thousand existences that remind of the painful scar from the past.

The majority of the Korean residents in Japan are the descendants of those who were brought to Japan for forced labor during the Japanese 1910-45 colonial rule of Korea.

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YONHAP VIEWS ROK-JAPAN PENDING ISSUES

SK290245 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 29 Aug 84

[By Kim Song-su]

[Text] Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's three-day visit to Japan next month is expected to contribute to progress in solving long-standing issues between Seoul and Tokyo because the trip is regarded as a historic event in bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries.

Chon's September 6-8 state visit to Tokyo, the first by a South Korean head of state in the two nations' histories, will no doubt be a turning point for neighborliness and cooperation by equal and reciprocal partners.

In this context, Chon's upcoming official tour will provide the two countries with a chance to resolve such major issues as the improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, the rectification of trade imbalance in disfavor of Korea and the transfer of Japanese industrial technology to Korea.

While in Japan, Chon's courtesy call on Japanese Emperor Hirohito will be a central event because the emperor is expected to express regret over the unhappy past in relations between Korea and Japan.

Albeit somewhat belatedly, Hirohito's reference to past relations between the two neighbors will certainly provide a fresh impetus to put the decades-long, Seoul-Tokyo hard times on the right track.

Hirohito made similar remarks relative to Japanese relations with the United States and China during his meetings in 1975 with then U.S. President Gerald Ford and with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in 1978.

The Japanese Government expressed its intention of reflection upon and apology for Japan's 36-year-old colonial rule of Korea when Seoul and Tokyo normalized their bilateral relations in 1965 and when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made an official visit to Seoul in 1983.

Hirohito is likely to make a similar apology when he meets the Korean chief executive, a South Korean Government official said.

Another pending issue is the improvement of the legal status of Koreans residing in Japan.

Japanese colonial rulers forced tens of thousands of Korean to work in mines in Japan or to assist Japanese troops during World War II.

More than 670,000 Koreans are now living in Japan. The number of Korean residents accounts for some 84 percent of the total number of foreigners living in Japan.

They are subject to Japan's alien registration law, which requires all foreign residents, aged 16 or older, who live in Japan for more than a year, to enclose a fingerprint in their registration cards every five years and to carry the cards with them at all times.

In addition, restricted opportunities to gain jobs and national welfare benefits are other areas of discrimination for Koreans.

An extremely small number of them are now hired by the Japanese Government for simple manual labor.

Pointing out that the problem with the Korean residents in Japan stems from the very fact that the place of their residence was imposed by Japan itself, officials in Seoul have demanded that discrimination against Korean residents be removed along with the abolition of the fingerprint requirement.

Since the normalization of bilateral relations between the two countries in 1965, the nation's huge and chronic trade deficit with Japan has exceeded 26.8 billion U.S. dollars.

The figure accounts for 75 percent of Korea's total trade deficit. Last year, Korea had about 900 million dollars in trade surplus with all nations except Japan. However, due to the nation's massive trade deficit with Japan, totaling 2.88 billion dollars, it recorded an overall trade deficit of 1.98 billion dollars.

Trade is mainstay of economic relationships. Thus the imbalance in trade has become central to all economic friction between the two countries.

South Korea is also looking forward to the transfer of Japanese high technology, a transfer that would boost prosperity for both countries.

Korean progress in the high-tech field is sure to help Japanese suprahightech development, which is regarded as driving force for the Japanese economy, the Korean side argued.

However, the Japanese side, fearing a boomerang effect resulting from such a transfer, reportedly has refused to comply with the Korean request.

Japan continues to ask the South Korean Government to open the door to Japanese popular culture, including films and pop songs.

Japan has taken a growing interest in the expansion of cultural exchange between the two nations on next year's 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Tokyo.

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREAN-BORN CZECHOSLOVAK TO VISIT SEOUL

SK300157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--A 53-year-old Korean-born woman residing in Czechoslovakia will leave here Thursday for Seoul for her family's first reunion in 34 years.

Mrs Yi Ki-sun of Prague, accompanied by her husband Jaroslav Bejcek, daughter Lenka Polesna and son-in-law Victor Polesna, will meet her two sisters, Yi In-sun, 71, of Seoul and Yi Ki-suk, 57, of Anyang, in Korea.

"It is like a dream. I am grateful to the people who arranged the visit," Yi said in an hour-long interview here with YONHAP.

Her trip to Korea has been realized through the cooperation of South Korea, Czechoslovakia and the International Red Cross. It is the first time that any Czechoslovak national has been allowed to visit Seoul to meet family members.

"My husband and I have been permitted to visit South Korea for three months and my daughter and son-in-law for two months," Yi said.

Born in Kaesong, now in North Korea, Mrs Yi, who attended Seerance Nursury School in Szul, was recruited into the North Korean Army when the North occupied Seoul during the 1950-53 Korean War.

After serving with the North Korean Army for about a year, she moved to Beijing in 1952 to enter an art school. She married a Czech student there and went to Czechoslovakia in 1957.

"I have had exhibitions many times in London. In a 1982 exhibition there, I succeeded in finding the whereabouts of my sisters in South Korea through Korean residents in London. I received letters from my sisters one year later," Mrs Yi said.

Her visit is being made at the invitation of her family in South Korea.

Mr Yi said she also wrote letters to her elder brother in Kaesong, but she received answers only from her nephews. She said she tried to go to North Korea beginning in the 1960s, but failed. "The North Korean authority continued to delay."

Asked about whether the Czechoslovakia authorities gave travel permission easily, Mr Yi said she could easily finish the procedure. "The Czech Red Cross said there is no problem with my trip because it is arranged by the International Red Cross. I easily finished procedures with the Czech authorities."

She said, however, she felt uneasy because the North Korean Embassy called her by telephone and asked to meet her. "Even the North Korean ambassador asked to meet me. The North Koreans told me not to go to Seoul because of personal danger," she said.

Mrs Yi said she was planning to give an exhibition in Seoul during her stay there. Her husband, working in mosaic art, pottery, sculpture and painting, has completed some 120 mosaic murals across Czechoslovakia, she said.

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TIES WITH JAPAN--Tokyo, 24 Aug (YONHAP)--A ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official Thursday gave his "whole-hearted" consent to the South Korean demand that Japan fulfill its "international responsibility appropriate to its economic power." Toshio Koto, director of the Asian Affairs Bureau at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, said Japan will think about Korea-Japan relations from the international point of view in the future and will make efforts to further develop economic relations with South Korea. Koto made the remarks while he was visited by a group of South Korean Government officials, led by his counterpart Kim Chae-chun. The Korean officials came to Japan for coordination of talks between cabinet ministers of the two countries, to be held during President Chon Tu-hwan's planned official visit to Japan early in September. The Korean officials demanded that Japan fulfill an international responsibility appropriate to its economic power, nurture circumstances for the expanded export of Korean commodities to Japan and pay attention to expansion and diversification of overall economic relations between the two countries. The Korean officials included Pak Un-so, director of the Trade Promotion Bureau at the Trade and Industry Ministry, and Kim In-ho, investment cooperation office of the Overseas Cooperation Council. [Text] [SK240320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 24 Aug 84]

OUTGOING BANGLADESH ENVOY--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday received a farewell call from Bangladesh Amb M. Matiur Rahman, at Chongwadae. The ambassador has concurrently served Korea and Japan while residing in Tokyo. In the afternoon, the president met Vice Adm Ricardo Zevallos Newton, the Peruvian navy commander. Chon conferred the Order of National Security Merit, Tongil (Unification) Medal, on Zevallos who is also chairman of the Peruvian Joint Chief of Staff. [Text] [SK170628 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 84]

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT POSTPONED--Paris, 23 Aug (YONHAP)--French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius' upcoming visit to South Korea this October seems to have been put off until early next year due to France's domestic situation, informed diplomatic sources said here Thursday. France's political situation and other domestic issues, including the finalization of the 1985 budget, probably account for the postponement of Fabius' trip to Seoul, the sources said. The Korean Embassy in Paris may agree with French Government authorities on the rescheduling of the French prime minister's tour of South Korea, they added. There has been, however, no official confirmation of the postponement from the Korean Embassy. Originally, former French Prime Minister

Pierre Mauroy had been scheduled to visit South Korea this coming fall, but his July 17 resignation and then the appointment of Fabius as new prime minister resulted in the selection of a new French visitor. Last year, Fabius visited Seoul in his capacity as French industry minister. [Text] SK240642 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 24 Aug 84]

GABONESE PRESIDENT TO VISIT--Seoul, 24 Aug (YONHAP)--Gabonese President Bongo and his wife will pay a state visit to South Korea September 21-24 at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil announced Friday. During his visit, Bongo will hold summit talks with Chon to discuss matters of mutual interest as well as to further promote friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, Hwang said. [Text] [SK240109 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 24 Aug 84]

STUDENTS TO VISIT JAPAN--Tokyo, 25 Aug (YONHAP)--The number of Korean youths visiting Japan under a bilateral youth exchange program will increase from 60 per year to 90, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Saturday. The official said the 90 Koreans, to be selected from among college and university students and Japanese language teachers at Korean high schools, will make an 11-day tour of Japan beginning next year. He added that 70 Japanese boys and girls will also visit Korea annually in accordance with the program. [Text] [SK250249 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 25 Aug 84]

ROK SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIA--Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, Mr Yi Won-kyong, has in a message reaffirmed Korea's support for the Namibian people in their just struggle for self-determination, freedom, and independence. The message released in Accra regretted that the prospect of an early settlement of the Namibian question has not been improved over the past year. It called for a solution for the Namibian question in the framework of United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978, which called for free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations. [Text] [AB260845 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 26 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FEASIBILITY STUDY TO BE MADE IN W. AUSTRALIA

SK300757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--Western Australia has entered into an agreement with Kukje-ICC of South Korea to make a feasibility study of an aluminium smelter and thermal power plant in the Australian state, a Kukje spokesman said here Thursday in quoting a report from the state's capital city, Perth.

Premier Brian Burke of Western Australia announced at a news conference Wednesday the state government's approval of a study to build a smelter that will produce 220,000 tons of aluminium a year, the spokesman said.

The feasibility study will be undertaken by an international consortium led by the Korean company, he added. The Western Australian government agreed in talks in Seoul earlier this month to establish the consortium with an equity break-up of Kukje 50 percent, Reynolds Metals of the United States 25 percent and the Griffin Coal Company of Western Australia 25 percent.

The spokesman quoted Burke as having said, "The formation of the joint venture itself is a statement of confidence in the smelter proposal--an option which, I am sure, will be confirmed by the feasibility study."

According to the spokesman, the premier also made it clear that if this and other aspects of the proposal are satisfactory, work on the 750 million Australian dollar smelter project could start as early as March of next year, with production beginning before the end of 1987.

He noted that Burke said environmental issues involved in the project would be subject to the closest evaluation and scrutiny. The joint venturers are currently working on an environmental management and review program that would be assessed by state authorities and made available for public comment and submissions before the project received a final go-ahead, the spokesman said.

He also said Kukje will construct a coal-fired 600 megawatt power station at Collie, Western Australia, that [words indistinct] electricity to the project smelter. The construction will take six years and cost about 530 million dollars, he added.

CSO: 4100/266

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURE WITH INDONESIA--Seoul, 10 Aug (YONHAP)--The Haitai Group, a big South Korean business conglomerate, is trying to advance into the Indonesian beverage market through a joint venture to produce ginseng drink, a soft drink made from ginseng, group sources said Friday. Haitai, which has already succeeded in its establishment of a joint venture firm manufacturing chewing gums in Saudi Arabia, is planning to market soft drinks in Indonesia by construction an on-site manufacturing factory, they said. Haitai has held discussions with Indonesian officials about the possibility of the joint venture, but the details of the matter have not been finalized yet, they added. Meanwhile, Haitai will complete the construction of the chewing gum facility in the southern Saudi Arabian city of Dammam later this year, they added. [Text] [SK130448 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 10 Aug 84]

TECHNICIAN TRAINING IN EUROPE--Seoul, 16 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's small and medium industries are planning to send their technicians to some European countries as part of an effort to boost technological cooperation with those countries, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday. In order to train the technical manpower in West Germany and Sweden, the ministry is having the Korea Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corporation prepare the necessary program by the end of this month. According to the program, the ministry will consult with the two European countries through the embassies of both sides and, if necessary, dispatch a working-level consultation mission to the two nations, officials said. In the meantime, the ministry plans to invite French technicians to South Korea for training in the small and medium industry sector here. The ministry also has asked Belgium to select an appropriate institution for technological cooperation between the two countries, they added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 16 Aug 84 SK]

CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION TO L. AMERICA--Seoul, 18 Aug (YONHAP)--A 12-member delegation from South Korea's construction firms will tour four nations in Central and South America beginning Saturday afternoon to sound out the possibility of Korean advancement into the region, officials from the firms said. The delegation, led by the president of the Overseas Construction Association of Korea, Yi Sung-yun, will visit Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Chile for 20 days. During the visit, the delegates will examine the conditions of construction markets in the region and try to build a basis of cooperation with pertinent groups there, the officials said. The delegates will also meet with ministers and heads of financial institutions of the four

countries to discuss new forms of cooperation, according to the officials. The delegation consists of presidents and directors of seven major construction firms, including Hyundai, Ssangyong, Dongsan and Lucky. [Text] [SK230527 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 18 Aug 84]

FIRM IN SUDAN--Seoul, 21 Aug (YONHAP)--A South Korean textile trading company is planning to set up a garment manufacturing firm in Sudan at the request of the Sudanese Government. A business source said here Tuesday Shinsung Tongsang Co is negotiating the establishment of Sudan's first garment manufacturing plant in a joint venture with the state-run Sudan Textile Industry Copr. Sudan is the largest cotton-producing country in Africa, but it heavily depends on the import of garments and other textile products because of poor production facilities. The projected farment plant will use Sudanese-produced raw materials and is expected to play the role as outpost for Korea's business penetration into European and neighboring African countries, the source said. Last year, Sudan exported 70,000 bales of raw cotton, worth 23 million U.S. dollars, to Korea in barter trade. The African nation has traditionally been a major cotton-supplying country for Korea, together with the United States and Pakistan. Meanwhile, Shinsung Tongsang exported 43 million dollars worth of textile products last year. [Text] [SK23057 Seoul YONHAP in English 0911 GMT 21 Aug 84]

ROK-AUSTRALIA TRADE TIES--Seoul, 24 Aug (YONHAP)--Pak Yong-uk, the chairman of the Korea-Australia business cooperation committee, will lead the Korean delegation to the sixth joint meeting of the Korea-Australia and Australia-Korea business cooperation committees to be held in Melbourne September 3-6. Australian businessmen are expected to present papers on a wide range of subjects, including minerals and energy, agriculture, banking, shipping and tourism, legal issues and cultural exchanges. Australian Department of Trade Secretary Menadue will also present a paper on bilateral trade opportunities for Korea and Australia. Participants are scheduled to visit the open-cut coal mines and power stations in the La Trove Valley during the conference. [Text] [SK240047 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 24 Aug 84]

NEW ZEALAND TRADE MINISTER--Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing M.K. Moore will arrive here Saturday to consult with his Korean counterpart, Trade-Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho. Moore will be accompanied by E.A. Woodfield, deputy secretary of the New Zealand Department of Trade and Industry, and other officials. This will be the first visit to Korea by a minister of the new Labor government in New Zealand. The visit underlines the importance the new government attaches to its economic relations with Korea and the continuation of long-standing arrangements for economic consultation between the two countries. Annual ministerial trade talks have been held since 1967, alternately in Seoul and Wellington. [Text] [SK290019 Seoul YONHAP in English 0004 GMT 29 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/266

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON REAGAN'S RENOMINATION

SK242341 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's Renomination"]

[Text] The expected renomination of U.S. President Ronald Reagan for the November election was made under conditions that are very favorable for Republicans.

Both the Republican Party's leadership and its rank and file are firmly united behind the Reagan-Bush ticket. The unusual joint nomination of the GDP ticket on Wednesday evening was a symbolic break with party tradition.

That plus Reagan's uncontested nomination for a second term was made possible by the growing charisma of the President--both within his party and in American society as a whole.

Reagan's confident and strong leadership has been at once both a cause and a product of the new spirit of American nationalism and self-assertiveness that followed the confused era of Democratic liberalism.

The delegates to the Republican convention in Dallas renominated their ticket from 1980 in a bid to recreate the party's over-whelming victory of four years ago over the then President Jimmy Carter.

With only two out of 2,235 delegates abstaining, the state-by-state voting arrived at its predictable conclusion after a single roll call. The Republican's 33d national convention was fittingly dubbed the "Lone Star Fest" as it allowed no room for rivalry or bargaining.

Highlighting the convention speeches before the vote was an address by Sen Barry Goldwater, the grand old man of Republican conservatives. While most speeches focused mainly on domestic issues, Goldwater spoke of making America strong again, thus igniting the patriotic mood that dominated the convention.

Upon accepting his party's nomination yesterday, President Reagan declared that Americans are more confident than ever about the future. In his wide-ranging acceptance speech, Reagan brought up such familiar campaign themes as patriotism and devotion to traditional values.

He steadfastly defended his decision to invade Grenada last year and his determination to prevent communist takeovers in Latin American and elsewhere.

Reagan vowed that the United States will not betray its friends, reward the enemies of freedom or permit fear or retreat to become American policies, especially in the Western Hemisphere.

No mention was made of the chilly state of relations between Washington and Moscow. But Reagan warned that the election of Walter Mondale would mean a weakened national defense and unilateral concessions to the Kremlin.

The far more specific Republican platform called for the continued presence of U.S. forces in Korea as well as strong security and economic ties with the nations of Asia and the Pacific.

Such firm anti-communist policies and commitment to build U.S. solidarity with its free allies reflect Reagan's vision for American and the world.

The Republicans begin the autumn campaign with a clear edge over Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro. They owe their large lead to the robust economic recovery and reduced U.S. unemployment in addition to Reagan's assertive foreign policy. The Democratic ticket, meanwhile, is mired in a controversy over Ferraro's finances.

If the Republicans continue such smooth sailing, their themes of hope and confidence will likely appeal to American voters more than the passive promises of the Democrats.

CSO: 4100/266

DAILY EMPHASIZES STRENGTHENED PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK281600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Thorough Establishment of Party Leadership Is Firm Guarantee for Victory of Our Revolution."

The article says that it is the fundamental demand of the building of socialism and communism for a working-class party to steadily deepen its political guidance of the building of socialism and communism in the whole course of it. It continues:

Our party has victoriously promoted socialist construction without the slightest deviation and turns and twists by powerfully conducting the work of enhancing the leading role of the party since its outset, finding the key to all victories in strengthening the party.

The decisive factor of a rapid development of our country at an extraordinary pace in future also lies in the strengthening of our party and the thorough establishment of the party leadership in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Our party has put forward concrete policies and ways of stepping up socialist construction to a new high stage as required by the developing revolution and powerfully enlisted the entire people in the efforts to carry them into effect.

What is most important in our party's activities to steadily strengthen its leadership of socialist and communist construction is that it establishes a well-regulated work system and revolutionary discipline throughout the party and society and gives full play to their capacity.

The revolutionary work system and discipline established in our party are most powerful and well-regulated ones for moving the whole party and society uniformly.

Especially, it may be noted with high pride that a revolutionary habit of unconditionally accepting and implementing the party's decisions and instructions has been established throughout the party and society.

What is also important in our party's activities for constantly strengthening its leadership of the revolution and construction is that it conducts party work in a deep-going way to decisively enhance the militant function and role of party organizations.

In steadily strengthening its leadership of the revolution and construction, our party has always deepened the work of enhancing the function and role of party organizations, regarding it as the most important task.

Our party guided the party organizations at all levels to vigorously conduct ideological work so as to fully discharge its role as a political guidance organ at each unit.

The article says that the main task in strengthening the party's leadership at present is to uphold the party center and thoroughly implement the party's ideologies, theories and policies. It stressed the need to take a correct stand and attitude in upholding the party and the leader, think and act all the time to realize the party's intentions and invariably cherish deep in mind loyalty to the party and the leader, though time flows and trials crop up.

Our party, the article declares, has an invincible power and a new prospect is spread ahead of our revolution. Victory and glory is always in store for our people fighting to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, closely rallied around the great party and leader.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA CARRIES REVIEW OF 27 AUG NODONG SINMUN

SK270425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 27 Aug 84

["Review of NODONG SINMUN"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today frontpages news that "Agricultural Problem in Socialism", a collection of immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was published in Japan, and a seminar on the speech of the great leader at the banquet given by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Government of the USSR was held in Tanzania.

The daily devotes one whole page to an article dealing with the noble love and care of President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the late Ho Chae-pok, who was a talented conductor and a people's artist.

Appearing in the daily is an article explaining the new policy for improving and strengthening the training of technicians set forth in "On Further Developing the Educational Work", the letter of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the attendants of the national meeting of educational activists.

Carried in the paper is a message of greetings sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the Central Committee of the South West Africa People's Organization on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle by the Namibian people.

The daily editorially calls for full preparations for autumn harvesting. Seen there is news of endeavors of working people all over the country.

The paper informs the readers of the sojourn in Korea of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Cameroon.

According to the daily, broad Japanese public circles are opposed to the forthcoming Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The daily comes out with a commentary refuting the South Korean puppets' claim that the Japan tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is something conducive to the "stability" on the Korean peninsula.

It is reported in the daily that TASS exposed Japan-South Korea military tieup, the Swedish paper ARBETET rejected the Seoul Olympiad and the Finnish paper NELSINGIN SANOMAT said that the South Korean economy is one dependent on the United States and Japan.

An article of the daily exposes the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet in turning South Korea into a powder magazine.

The paper conveys voices of public organizations of Pakistan and Ghana demanding an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

In a commentary the daily flails the outcries of the "command of the U.N. forces" in South Korea in its so-called "report to the UN Security Council about the Rangoon bomb blast, "a scheme for organized armed infiltration" into South Korea and so forth.

According to reports of the paper, the Zimbabwean prime minister stated that the road of development to socialism is the way chosen by the people of his country, the World Peace Council in a statement condemned the provocative blast of Reagan that the Soviet Union might be bombed and the Soviet APN NEWS AGENCY pointed out that Japan is a nuclear forward base of the United States in the Far East.

Conveyed in the paper are economic briefs from Romania, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and India.

In an article headlined "Hong Problem" the paper says that the essence of the problem of Hong Kong is that China, a sovereign state, has the right to retake Hong Kong, her legitimate territory, any time.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/ KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILY FLAYS ANTI-DPRK CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN

SK231045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary in connection with the raid on the office of the Nagasaki prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) by an unidentified hooligan.

The author of the commentary titled "Another Grave Provocation" says:

The recent raid is connected with the anti-DPRK, anti-CHONGNYON campaign of the Japanese reactionaries which is becoming all the more undisguised with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's projected tour of Japan just at hand.

These days an extensive struggle is being waged by the people from all walks of life in Japan and South Korea against the criminal Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Under such situation the Japanese reactionaries are conducting anti-DPRK, anti-CHONGNYON campaign in a big way with a view to diverting elsewhere the attention of the Japanese people opposing the Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, putting down their fighting spirit and threatening and blackmailing CHONGNYON and the Koreans in Japan.

It is because the Japanese authorities overlook and encourage the criminal provocations against the CHONGNYON organizations and Korean nationals in Japan that such acts are more viciously committed in Japan.

The Japanese authorities must immediately renounce their hostile policy towards the DPRK, stop anti-CHONGNYON campaign, arrest at once the criminal involved in the raid and punish him severely, thoroughly probe into the background and take a responsible step lest similar crimes should be repeated.

If provocations are continuously committed against the CHONGNYON organizations and Korean residents in Japan in defiance of the demand of our people and Korean nationals in Japan, the Japanese authorities will be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT GREETED--Tokyo, 22 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, sent a message of greetings on August 22 to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania. In the message, Han Tok-su wished the Romanian president and people greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country and for the victory of the cause of socialism. [Text] [SK240403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 24 Aug 84]

CHONGNYON FLAYS JAPANESE RESTRICTION--Tokyo, 23 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--Ha Chang-ok, director of the social affairs department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) issued a talk on August 22, strongly demanding that Japanese authorities immediately repeal the restrictions on ships of the DPRK and the step of denying reentry permits to Korean citizens in Japan visiting the DPRK. Ha Chang-ok noted that Japanese authorities had taken an unjust measure of restricting the reentry into Japan of Korean citizens in Japan visiting the homeland, whereby they deny reentry permit to no small number of Koreans or postpone even the reentry of those who had got the permission. This step taken by Japanese authorities is part of the anti-DPRK, anti-CHONGNYON campaign launched with the approach of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip, Ha Chang-ok declared. [Text] [SK250407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 25 Aug 84]

ANTI-CHONGNYON ACTS PROTESTED--Tokyo, 28 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--Central representatives of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) including Kim Yong-ku, director of the economic department of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGNYON, went on August 27 to the police agency of Japan and conducted protest and request action in connection with the fact that the subversive acts against CHONGNYON by right-wing terrorist group of Japan and violation of human rights of Koreans in Japan by the police authorities are taking place one after another in different parts of Japan on the eve of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip. CHONGNYON central representatives met with the chief of the secretariat of the police agency and submitted a letter of request in the name of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGNYON to the director of the police agency. The letter demanded that criminals who committed illegal provocative and subversive acts against CHONGNYON be

immediately arrested, severely punished and, at the same time, their background be investigated, and the spread of wicked false propaganda against the DPRK and CHONGNYON be controlled and its cause be proved into. Meanwhile, Torao Takazawa, deputy general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party, and socialist members of the House of Councillors conducted similar action against the Japanese police authorities on the same day. [Text] [SK301039
Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 30 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PRAISES THREE REVOLUTIONS SUCCESSES

SK241158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The world public circles pay high tribute to the successes made by the Korean people in the three revolutions under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Tsutomu Nagai, member of the Independence Society of Japan, said:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has further developed and enriched President Kim Il-song's idea and theory on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. He formulated the three revolutions as a basic strategic line for the building of socialism and communism and put forward the policy of the three-revolution Red Flag Movement. This movement is a grand onward movement to accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions at faster pace as required by the new stage of the development of the Korean revolution in which the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea stands in the foreground.

Dr.M.M. Islam, dean of the industrial administration faculty of Chitagong University, Bangladesh, said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's advancing the policy of launching the three-revolution Red Flag Movement has enabled the people to actively participate in the three revolutions with a high degree of revolutionary zeal and turned the three revolutions into a work of the people themselves.

Samuel Bremans, a Belgian citizen, said:

The three-revolution Red Flag Movement shows the high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative power of the Korean working people determined to attain new objectives in socialist construction, not contented with their successes and victories achieved in the revolution and construction.

This movement inspires the revolutionary peoples in the building of a new society.

The Tanzanian paper MFANYA KAZI said that as a result of a powerful promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in Korea under the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the transformation of man, society and nature is progressing apace with credit and the cause of modelling the whole society on Kimilsongism is being successfully accomplished on a new, higher stage.

Sudanese journalist Khamid Mohamed Waffi said:

Through the three revolutions, the Korean people are winning a great victory. This victory is a powerful support to the national liberation struggle of the oppressed people and the world revolution and great encouragement to the Third World peoples fighting to build a new society.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER FROM FOREIGN SAILORS

SK231013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--A letter came to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il from the crewmen of the Chinese ship "Anjihai," the Panamanian ship "Ross Sea," the Japanese ship "Teno-maru" and other foreign ships who had held a solidarity meeting in Chongjin recently in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' ever intensified moves to unleash a new war in Korea and in support of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The letter says:

We participants in the meeting bitterly condemned the United States and the South Korean authorities for continuously reinforcing their aggression forces in South Korea and creating tension while turning down the fair proposal for tripartite talks advanced by your country.

Since the United States and the South Korean authorities themselves had talked about tripartite talks, there is no ground for them to oppose the talks.

By turning down the proposal for tripartite talks, however, they showed of their own accord that they had no interest in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, we will lift up louder voices of solidarity than ever before supporting the Korean people's just cause.

The Korean people under your excellency's wise leadership will frustrate the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation moves and certainly reunify the country.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES WELCOME CAMEROONIAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

SK240455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles welcoming the official goodwill visit of a parliament delegation of the Republic of Cameroon headed by its chairman Salomon Tandeng Muna to our country upon the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN stresses that the visit of the Cameroonian parliament delegation to our country will contribute to deepening the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cameroon and consolidating cooperation and bonds of solidarity. It says:

The Government and people of Cameroon are vigorously striving to achieve economic independence, while consolidating the political independence of the country.

His Excellency Paul Bia was elected president by winning the support of the overwhelming majority of voters in the presidential elections which were held early this year in his country. The president called upon the people to heighten vigilance for defending the security of the country and the previous fruition of progress.

The government directs deep attention to the economic construction, maintaining the principle of guaranteeing political independence by economic independence.

With the development of its own oil industry Cameroon freed herself from the past position of depending on the imperialist petroleum monopolies.

Pursuing the foreign policy based on the principle of non-alignment, the Cameroonian Government enforces a friendly, peaceful and cooperative policy with African and other countries.

Successes being registered by the Cameroonian people in the building of a new life are a fruition of their industrious endeavours.

Noting that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on March 3, 1972, the friendly and cooperative relations have developed favourably day by day, the article stresses that our people will make positive efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Cameroonian people in the future, too.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS GROUPS ARRIVE, DEPART

SK250345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 25 Aug 84

["Visits--KCNA Headline"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Sports and Technique Association of the German Democratic Republic headed by its chairman Gunter Kutzschebauch, a delegation of the French action committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea headed by its vice-president Yves Grenet, Ahmed Hassanein, chief editor of the Egyptian paper ARAB YOUTH, a delegation of the All-China Journalists Association headed by Gong Zanlin, vice-chief editor of HEILONGJIANG DAILY and member of the Council of the Heilongjiang Reporters Association, and Dr Aminu Hussein, head of a chair of Addis Ababa University of Socialist Ethiopia who is delegate for the study of the chuche idea of Addis Ababa University, arrived in Pyongyang on August 24.

Arriving in Pyongyang on the same day were a delegation for the study of the chuche idea of Quito Central University of Ecuador headed by its professor Diego Mancheno Ponce, a delegation of Social Science Society of the University of Jordan headed by professor of the University of Jordan Idress Elnayef Azzam, professor of Rome University of Italy Gido Frongia, professor of the Firenze University of Italy Luigi Lotti and a delegation of Kampala High School of Uganda headed by its principal Ssali Mahmood Zinaabala.

The education and friendship exchange delegation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Teachers' Union of Japan headed by Yuzo Komine, chairman of the Ota-ku, Tokyo, Teachers' Union, left here for home on the same day.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT

SK250405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--A message of thanks came to President Kim Il-song from Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo leaving Korea on August 24.

The message reads:

Passing through the airspace of the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea after an official state visit to your country, I have the honor of expressing deep thanks and regards to your excellency, your government and the friendly Korean people for the great care and hospitality for us which is characteristic of your people.

As your excellency asked us, I will convey your sincere and friendly greetings to our people.

Your excellency president, my dear friend,

I take this opportunity of sincerely reassuring your excellency that our government will strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, support and contribute to the Korean people's cause of reunification.

The governments of our two countries will always have identical views on international affairs in favor of world peace and progress.

Your excellency president, my dear friend,

I wish happiness to your excellency and wellbeing to the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Please accept assurances of my highest considerations.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING WELCOMES THIRD WORLD JOURNALISTS

SK261040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting of pressmen in Pyongyang welcoming the participants in the invitation training course for journalists of Third World countries was held at the People's Palace of Culture on August 25.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Invited to the meeting were pressmen and journalists of different countries participating in the training course.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, said that it was an essential demand for successfully frustrating the hypocritical propaganda offensive of the imperialists and firmly ensuring a victorious advance of the progressive press activities on a worldwide scale for the progressive journalists and men of the press of the Third World countries to strengthen solidarity, closely cooperate and take coordinated action with each other in press activities with the noble idea of friendship, unity and cooperation.

We consider it important for the journalists of the Third World countries at present to firmly establish *chuche* in the press, destroy the old international information order set up by the imperialists and establish a new one reflecting the demand of the present time, he said.

For this noble purpose, he stressed, we are strengthening cooperation with the progressive journalists and pressmen of the Third World countries in the press.

K.M. Apenteng, editor of the Ghanaian paper PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, spoke on behalf of the participants in the training course.

What impressed us particularly during our visit to Korea was that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is brilliantly carrying forward the imperishable feats performed by President Kim Il-song for mankind, he said. The reality of your country where a new history is being unfolded with amazing great changes in

recent years in all fields of Korea under the energetic guidance of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il, convinced us of a bright future of Korea, he stated.

In his speech, M.V. Singh, deputy editor of the Indian paper STATESMAN, said: We journalists of the Third World countries fully support the proposals for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song and the proposal for tripartite talks.

We believe that Korea will be reunified under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he stressed.

F.B. David, editor in chief of the Sierra Leonean paper SHAFT, recited his poem "Mother Korea" and O.A. Pitan, deputy editor of the Nigerian paper NATIONAL CONCORD, his poem "Hail Three, Pyongyang" at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS REPLY MESSAGES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

SK270411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 MT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and states leaders in reply to their messages sent during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

He sent reply messages to Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee of the National Reconstruction, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the YAR; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the POLISARIO Front; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Army; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic; Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of the Congo; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Dr Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), and chief state commissioner of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

President Kim Il-song also sent reply messages to Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Jorje del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa; E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); and William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGNERS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG LEADERSHIP

SK281526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--The world people highly praise the great leader President Kim Il-song who defeated two imperialisms, U.S. and Japanese, in one generation and converted Korea into a powerful socialist state.

The Bangladesh paper HOLIDAY said that President Kim Il-song is an iron-willed brilliant commander who defeated the Japanese and U.S. imperialists, the two formidable imperialist enemies, and is a genius of creation and construction who has led to victory the most arduous social revolutions of two stages along a unique line and way.

Angel Castro Lavarello, a Peruvian senator, said that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song put forward brilliant elusive strategy and tactics and superb methods of war and wisely guided the struggle for their realization, thus defeating the brutal Japanese imperialists, accomplishing the cause of the restoration of the country and leading the fatherland liberation way to victory.

Srendra Kumarmudin, member of the Council of Uttar Pradesh State from the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, said:

The great victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war was a shining victory of the chuche-based military idea, pre-eminent strategy and tactics and rare commanding art of the respected leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

Khalid J. Mika, a journalist of the Tanzanian Broadcasting station, said:

The world-historic feats and achievements of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in defeating two imperialisms, U.S. and Japan, in one generation earned him the profound admiration of the world people.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great leader of the revolution, a true leader of the struggle and a hero for all ages.

The Malagasy ANTA NEWS AGENCY stressed that the respected leader President Kim Il-song is a great strategist and a distinguished practitioner of the revolution who has created the most shining history of leadership in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. His leadership history is shining as a legendary biography of a great hero.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG THANKED BY MALTESE PRIME MINISTER

SK282350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff upon concluding his visit to our country on August 27.

The message reads:

Your excellency esteemed president, dear brother, at the end of this memorable and fruitful visit to your beautiful country, I would like to put on record the sincere thanks of the Maltese Government and party delegation for the most generous and warm hospitality your excellency has shown us during our brief stay.

This visit has given us all an opportunity to appreciate the great achievements of the Korean people under your wise leadership and guided by the chuche idea. Indeed, in Pyongyang and Hamhung we were thoroughly impressed by the industrious nature of your people and the justification of your cause of reunification of all the people of Korea.

We have reached agreement on all points and are now convinced that the joint Korean-Maltese projects which will be set in motion in the near future will lay very secure foundations for the long-term economic and trade cooperation between our two countries. So once more the will and determination of our two peoples have conquered over the distance that divides them geographically.

In solidarity with your just cause for the reunification of Korea.

I remain your friend.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTERS FROM PANAMANIAN SAILORS

SK281011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a letter from crewmen of the Panamanian ships "Nantao", "Nanhua" and "Shinyo" who held a solidarity meeting recently in Haeju in support of the Korean people's struggle for the independent reunification of Korea.

The letter says:

The reunification of Korea is not only the greatest national task of the Korean people but also an urgent problem of all the peaceloving and conscientious people of the world.

The reality of today when South Korea, one half of the Korean peninsula, has turned into a nuclear base of the United States clearly shows that the early reunification of Korea constitutes a prerequisite for the prevention of a nuclear war in the whole world.

We actively support the peaceloving stand and attitude maintained by your country in solving the Korean question and firmly believe that the Korean people under the energetic leadership of your excellency will certainly achieve the cause of national reunification.

The letter heartily wishes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MEDIA FEATURE DPRK

SK291515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The Polish paper SZATANDAR MLODYCH August 5 carried a travelogue on Korea by its correspondent.

Noting that the Korean people are drawing the world's attention as a model of self-reliance, the author points to many international events taking place in Pyongyang.

Noting that Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that a pencil factory was built first of all after the liberation to develop education, he stressed the compulsory higher education now in the preparatory stage would certainly be enforced by consistent and steadfast policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the republic.

The Ghanaian paper THE ECHO August 19 said:

The core of President Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented idea of economic construction is the building of an independent national economy. His idea of building an independent national economy is a great idea of economic construction in our era which enables all countries and all nations to fully realize their chajusong (independence).

It pointed out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully demonstrated the greatness and vitality of this idea of respected President Kim Il-song.

Introducing the Korean revolution museum, the Pakistani magazine SHADAB August 15 noted that His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and brought freedom, liberation and happiness to the people.

The Malagasy ANTA NEWS AGENCY on August 21 stated:

Many countries of the world are undergoing a food crisis under the influence of the cold front, but a bumper harvest is reaped in Korea every year,

bringing an affluent live to the people. This is a result of the farming method of chuche created by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

With the farming method of chuche, a scientific farming method, created by President Kim Il-song, the Korean people have become possessed on a most powerful weapon for harvesting a bumper crop every year, not affected by unfavorable weather.

CSO: 4100/268

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LECTURE ON KIM CHONG-IL'S WORK HELD IN SOMALIA

SK290357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--An explanatory lecture on "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held at the Kim Il-song library in Somalia on August 8.

Placed on the platform of the lecture hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Reviewing the general content of the work the curator of the library in his lecture said:

In his treatise the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a clear exposition of the fundamental difference of the chuche philosophy from human philosophy to help people have a correct understanding of the chuche philosophy.

It imbued the working masses including the working class with a courage to remake the world and hew out their destinies on their own responsibility.

The work of the dear leader is a powerful weapon further developing and enriching the philosophy for the working class and popular masses in conformity with the demand of our era and encouraging the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses.

Today this work is widely read among the world people.

In order to further accelerate the building of a new society we will deeply study the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In conclusion, the curator of the library wholeheartedly wished the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/268

BRIEFS

FOREIGN PAPERS ON DPRK DEVELOPMENT--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--Andre Robert, editor-in-chief of the organ of the Swiss Party of Labour LA VOIX OUVRIERE, published his impressions of Korea in the August 9th issue of the paper. He said today Pyongyang has turned into a beautiful city of parks with big dwelling houses and beautiful and magnificent tall buildings, symbolic of the courageous and industrious Korean people. During my visit to Korea I saw for myself the reality of Korea and shining successes made by the Korean people in political and economic fields, he said. The Guyanese paper SUNDAY CHRONICLE August 5, the Pakistani paper MUSLIM July 31 and the Indian PTI News Agency August 10 introduced the agricultural development of Korea. Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comes first in the world in the per hectare rice yield, they stressed: Korea owes her agricultural development entirely to the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song. The Tanzanian paper MZALENDU July 29, introducing the successes made by Korea in irrigation, pointed out that Korea has fully solved the food problem of the people by successfully completing irrigation. All the successes in Korea are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, it stressed. [Text] [SK241525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 24 Aug 84]

KIM YONG-NAM RECEIVES LETTERS--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam received solidarity messages or letters from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister for external relations of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and K. Ahmed, secretary of state for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Chad, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The Mozambican foreign minister in his solidarity letter welcomed and supported the peaceful proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly a proposal for tripartite talks, a most realistic one for the reunification of Korea. The Iranian foreign minister in his solidarity message expressed once again full support of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the anti-imperialist struggle of the Government of the DPRK and the heroic Korean people. The secretary of state for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Chad in his solidarity message said that he had the honour of confirming support of the Chad Government and people on the occasion of the month of the international solidarity with the Korean people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [SK270357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 27 Aug 84]

MESSAGES ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent messages to foreign parties in reply to their messages sent during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war. It sent reply messages to Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland; the Finnish People's Democratic League; the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK); the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain; the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg; the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana; the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus; Emile Mworoza, secretary-general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon; and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America. The reply messages expressed deep thanks to foreign parties for their full support to and firm solidarity with our party and people in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [SK271047
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 27 Aug 84]

WRITERS BACK--Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--The Korean writers delegation headed by Kim Yong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union, returned home on August 17 after visiting the Soviet Union. A delegation of the Chinese Red Cross Society headed by its vice-director and Yang Chun, a Chinese delegation of measurement science and technique, a delegation of Ain Shams University of Egypt headed by its vice-president Ahmed Salama Mohamed, Dr Waldemar J. Dziak of Warsaw University, Poland, and Prof and Dr Helmut Seel of the University of Graz of Austria, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The delegation of the Yamagata prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and the delegation of the Onomichi, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, left here for home yesterday. A home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chon Wol-chin arrived in Pyongyang yesterday for a visit to the socialist homeland. The Administration Council gave a reception for the visiting group in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 17 Aug 84 SK]

KIM YU-SUN RETURNS HOME--Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, who is member of the International Olympic Committee, flew back home on August 24 after attending the 88th General Meeting of the International Olympic Committee. He was met at the airport by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, other personages concerned and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK242235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 24 Aug 84]

PAK SONG-CHOL CONCLUDES TANZANIA VISIT--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK, visited the United Republic of Tanzania from August 15 to 20. Talks

were held between the delegations of the WPK and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania on August 19. During the visit, the delegation inspected Zanzibar and Morogoro region. The delegation left Dar es Salaam on August 20, concluding its visit to the country. [Text] [SK241146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 24 Aug 84]

GROUP RETURNS FROM INDIA, NEPAL--Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The governmental educational delegation of our country headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the educational commission, returned home on August 24 by plane after visiting Afghanistan, India and Nepal. It was met at the airport by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Yi Sang-sol, vice-chairman of the education commission, and K.C. Lalvunga, Indian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [SK242231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 24 Aug 84]

SPA CHAIRMAN GREETES ECUADORAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Raul Vaca Carbo upon the latter's election as speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Ecuador. The message wished the Ecuadorian speaker of the Chamber of Deputies good health and happiness as well as greater success in new new work. [Text] [SK270841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 27 Aug 84]

KIM IL-SONG THANKED BY KAUNDA--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda upon the return home of the Foreign Ministry delegation of the Republic of Zambia from its visit to our country. The message dated August 16 reads: Respected Comrade President, I extend heartfelt thanks to you respected comrade president and your government for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded the minister of state for foreign affairs and his delegation in your country. The minister of state and his delegation will remember the fine impressions they got in your great country and contribute undoubtedly to further efflorescing and developing the relations of warm friendship existing between the two countries and two peoples. Words of you respected comrade president to the minister of state were very beneficial to me. I am convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will certainly be realized. Respected comrade president, availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you comrade president good health and a long life and your great country prosperity. [Text] [SK300352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 30 Aug 84]

MINTOFF INSPECTS LOCKGATE--The party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta led by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, inspected the Ponghwa Lockgate on 24 August during its official good-will visit to our country. The guests were accompanied by Vice President Yim Chun-chu, Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, and ambassador of our country to Malta Kim Chi-sop. Hearing the explanation about the lockgate which military construction workers have brilliantly built as the monument of the era of the Worker Party in a short period by upholding the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests went round the docks and the underground passages with deep interest. His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff said that the lockgate is a creation which clearly shows the shining wisdom and greatness of the great leader President Comrade Kim Il-song which he has displayed in leading the socialist construction of Korea. [Text] [SK280649 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Aug 84]